THE CHOIR

OR

NION COLLECTION OF CHURCE MUSIC

CONSIS ING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTEEMS, &c.

Original and Scleeked.

INCLUDING MANY BEAUTIFUL SUBJECTS FROM THE WORKS OF

Rayan, Morret, Cherubini, Naumer, Marcelle, Behul, Misnesel, Winter, Weber, Rosani, and

HARMONIZED AND ARRAY C'ED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

EY LOWELL MASON,

Prof n the Boston Academy of Music; Editor of Handa and Handa Society Collection of Church Music, Choral Harmony, Lyra Sacra

FITTH EDITION.

Boston:

PUBLISHED BY J. H. LLKINS & R. B. CARTER.

1836.

PUBLICATIONS MUSICAL VALUABLE

CHURCH

I the Music is entirely new, and has been drawn from the highest sources of musical taste and science in Durope, in Germany. Many beautiful themes have been selected and metrically arranged, expressly for this work, from the ks of this work, Eccthoven, Winter, Cherubini, Mehul, Himmel, Weber, Kighan, Rossim, and other distinounces to monoselve.

eted and prepared with struction, and of public d of sucred music,"

We congratulat funes for public and improve the public t we structedy hope Philadelphu. "After a thoroug the present state of

GIVEN BY

Mr. W. B. Ware, Aug. 2, 1897.

Ē

2000 100 mm

Shelf No 8049.93

with olesi, ed to

Coving

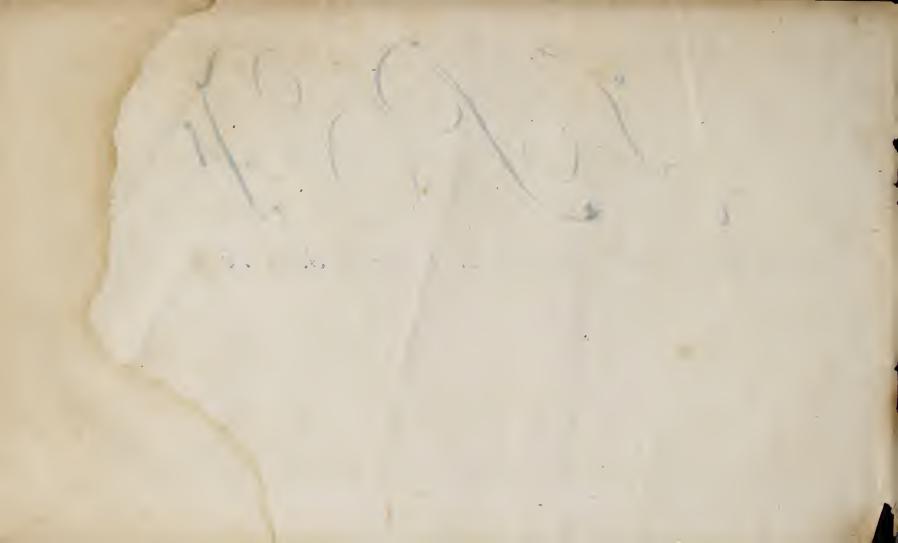
rhole

Twenty-sixth Edition.

ADENIY'S COLLECTION OF ANTHERIS

OF MUSIC, for Instrualozzi. By Lowell Mason. MANUAL OF THE BOSTON ACADEM
in the Elements of Vocal Music, on the System of I
Excrete from the Prefe
"The method of teaching music here proposed having been applied to y

Moral, and Cheerful THE JUVENILE LYRE; or, Hymns and Songs, Religious, set to appropriate Music, for Primary and Common Schools. By I et to appropriate Sally & Farmer Boscareen Cotober 31" 1849



THE CHOIR:

OR

UNION COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, &c.

Original and Selected.

INCLUDING MANY BEAUTIFUL SUBJECTS FROM THE WORKS OF

Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini, Nauman, Marcello, Mehul, Himmel, Winter, Weber, Rossini, and other eminent composers,

HARMONIZED AND ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

BY LOWELL MASON,

Professor in the Roston Academy of Music; Editor of Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, Choral Harmony, Lyra Sacra, &c.

FIFTH EDITION.

Boston:

CARTER, HENDEE AND CO.

131 Washington street.

1835.



Price, \$10 per dozen.

Mr. w. B. Ware. aug 2.177.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1835, by Melvin Lord, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

'LO

SINGING SCHOOLS,

SINGING SOCIETIES AND CHOIRS,

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, '

THIS WORK,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

PREFACE.

THE 'Choir' was undertaken under the full conviction, (the result of experience and observation) that a style of music was much needed for singing schools, singing societies and choirs, more simple, natural and easy of execution; and more flowing, melodious and tasteful in its character, than much of that which is contained in the collections of psalmody now in use.

It is to be hoped, indeed, that no music will supersede such admirable old tunes as London, Old Hundred, St. Ann's and others whose solemn and majestic strains have so long animated the devotions of the house of God. For the expression of grandeur, majesty and sublimity, such tunes, if sustained with sufficient power, are unrivalled. It is exceedingly difficult, however, without the aid of an organ, to perform music composed of long and sustained notes, so as to bring out their full effect. Hence we often find a reluctance in a choir to attempt them; while, on the other hand, they are always pleased with, and it is comparatively easy for them to execute, such tunes as move somewhat quicker and in less equal notes. Nor is it to be denied that there are many emotions expressed in the Psalms and Hymns in common use, requiring a more brilliant and animated style. We would not advocate the introduction of any music into public worship that approaches to levity, or that is profaned by unhallowed associations; but we see no reason why we should be obliged to express all the various emotions to which piety gives birth, in a slow and monotonous style. Why should not the whole resources of the art, restricted indeed by the laws of taste and propriety, be enlisted in the service of the sanctuary? And may not this be done and yet religious affections and not a mere taste for music be consulted?

Much of the new music contained in this work has been procured from European authors, and a number of tunes have been written expressly for the Choir and furnished in manuscript by English and German composers: Many subjects, it will be seen, have been selected from the works of Haydn, Mozart and others. These have, almost without exception, been arranged expressly for the Choir, and are now for the first time published. They will add much to the variety of tasteful and elegant psalm and hymn tunes; and it is believed they cannot fail of gratifying the lovers of sacred.

song.

A large number of tunes will be found in triple measure, in the manner of Cabot and Cadiz, p. 27, and Hebron, p. 28. Tunes in this time have been found so easy of execution, effective and universally popular, that it is believed the very large addition to their number here furnished, will be acceptable and useful. It may be desirable, however, sometimes to perform tunes written in this kind of measure, in equal notes; and vice versa. A very little practice will enable a choir to make such changes. They must not be attempted, however, except with those tunes whose rhythmical con-

struction is perfectly regular throughout, as Hebron, p. 28, Lindon, p. 53, Anson, p. 53, &c.

It has been the constant aim of the Editor to arrange the harmony in the most easy and natural manner. He is fully convinced, after a careful consideration of the subject, that music designed for schools, and especially for religious worship, should be composed in a style perfectly simple and intelligible, so as to be easily sung. Simple and natural harmony is vastly better adapted to impress the heart, and promote devotional feeling, than the most highly wrought pieces of scientific skill. The most sublime and the most pathetic are always the most simple. Church Music should be like the Gospel, which commends itself by its simplicity and sublimity, equally to the learned and unlearned. A mere display of science is as much out of place in a psalm tune, as a display of oratory in prayer.

PREFACE.

The variety of metres is very great. It is presumed that but very few Hymns are contained in the Hymn Books of the different religious denomi-

nations, for which a tune may not be found in the Choir.

In the first edition of the Choir it was the author's leading design to furnish a volume of new music; in this (the second) edition the plan has been so far changed as to include such old tunes as are in common use, and are truly valuable—by which the work will be rendered more full and satisfactory, as an entire and complete manual of Church Music. To make room for these it has been necessary to omit some tunes contained in the first edition, from which circumstance the present edition will be found to differ considerably from that. The whole work is now stereotyped, and while no pledge is given that alterations shall not be occasionally made, it is fully believed that no changes will be required so considerable as to render the use of successive editions together, inconvenient.

Finally, it is believed that the Choir will prove a highly practical work. Not one tune has been inserted, which it was not thought might

occasionally prove useful; and there are very few which may not be easily and agreeably executed, without instrumental aid and support.

Where no particular directions are given, the following arrangement of the different parts has been followed, viz: the Base is placed upon the lowest staff. This part should always be sung by the lowest male voices.

The Tenor is placed upon the upper staff. This part should always be sung by the highest male voices.

The Alto, Counter Tenor, or Second Treble, is placed upon the staff next below the Tenor. This part should be performed by boys, before their voices change, or by the lowest female voices.

The Treble is placed upon the staff next above the Base. This part should always be sung by high female voices.

EDITOR.

Editors and publishers of music are cautioned against republishing pieces from this work. With the exception of the few old tunes, the whole of the Choir (including the arrangements from European authors,) is claimed as property, and has been secured according to law.

PUBLICATIONS MITTORIGAL VALUABLE

THE CHOIR, OR UNION COLLECTION OF CHOIR many and the wards of seasons are stored as the Disposars of the Choir and the Choir and

JUVENILE LYRE; or, Hymns and Songs, Religious, Moral, and Cheerful set to appropriate Music, for Primary and Common Schools. By Lowell Mason.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

LESSON I.

OF THE STAFF.

1. What is a Staff?

A Staff is five lines with their intermediate spaces.

Example.								

2. What is the use of a Staff?

Most of the musical characters are written upon it.

3. In what order are the lines and spaces of the Staff counted? From the lowest, upward.

EXAMPLE.

Lines.	Spaces.
5	4 Fourth Space, 3 Third Space, 9 Second Space, 1 First Space.

- 4. What is each line and space of the Staff ealled? A degree.
- 5. How many degrees does the Staff contain? Nine; there being five lines and four spaces.
- 6. What are used when more than nine degrees are wanted?

The spaces below or above the Staff; also additional lines called added, or leger lines.

Space above.	EXAMPLE.	Leger lines above.				
Space below.		{	Leger lines below.			

LESSON II.

OF THE REPRESENTATION OF MUSICAL SOUNDS UPON THE STAFF

 How many primary musical sounds are there? Seven.

2. How are they named?

After the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, & G.

3. How are musical sounds represented upon the Staff?
By the letters after which they are named.

4. What is a Clef?

A Clef is a character used to fix or determine the situation of the letters upon the Staff.

5. How many Clefs are there? Three.

6. What are they ealled?

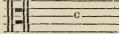
The Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef.

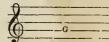
EXAMPLE.

he	Base,	or	F.	Clef.	The	Teno	r, o	r C	. (Clef.	

The Treble, or G Clef.

(0 :-	—F
<u> </u>	





7. Which of the Clefs are most used in vocal musie?

The Base and Treble; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble.

8. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Treble Clef?

Situation of the letters upon the Staff, according to the Treble Clef.

Space above.				F	G
Fourth line.	,			E	
Third space.			C	-D	
Second space.	X		A		
First space.		F			
First line.————————————————————————————————————		D E			

9. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Base Clef?

Space above. Fifth line .-Fourth space. Situation of the Fourth line .-Third space. letters upon the Third line .-Staff according Second space. to the Base Clef. Second line. First space. A First line .-Space below.

10. How does the use of the Treble Clef for Tenor and Alto, differ from its use for Treble?

When used for the Tenor and often when used for Alto it signifies G on an octave lower than when used for Treble.

Note. The following example exhibits the G Clef as variously used, the Base Clef, and the relative situation of each.



11. What is the use of the Tenor or C Clef?

It is used for the Tenor on the fourth line; and for the Alto on the third line of the Staff; and always represents the middle C.

NOTE. This clef is also in common use in European music for the Treble or Soprano, and when thus used it is placed upon the first line of the Staff.

LESSON III

OF NOTES AND RESTS.

1. What are notes?

Characters written upon the Staff as signs of musical sounds showing their length and order.

2. How many kinds of notes are there?

3. What are they called?

Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver, and Demi semiquaver.

Semibreves. Minims. Crotchets. Quavers. Semiquavers. Demisemiquavers.

4. What is the proportionate duration or length of the notes?

One Semibreve is equal to 2 Minims, or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers, or 16 Semiguavers, or 32 Demisemiquavers.

One Minim is equal to 2 Crotchets, or 4 Quavers, or 8 Semiquavers, or 16 Demisemiquavers.

One Crotchet is equal to 2 Quavers, or 4 Semiquavers, or 8 Demisemiquavers.

One Quaver is equal to 2 Semiquavers, or 4 Demisemiquavers. One Semiquaver is equal to 2 Demisemiquavers.

5. What is the use of a dot after a note?

A dot after a note adds one half to its length



6. What is the use of the figure 3, placed over or under any three notes of the same kind?

It shows that the three notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure.

7. What are such notes called?

Triplets.

EXAMPLE. *



8. What are Rests?

Rests are marks of silence.

9. How many are there?

Six.

10. What are they called?

Semibreve Rest, Minim Rest, Crotchet Rest, Quaver Rest, Semiquaver Rest, and Demisemiquaver Rest.

EXAMPLE.

Semibreve rest	. Minim rest.	Crotchet rest	. Quaver rest.	Semiquaver rest.	Demisemiquaver rest
					9

11. How long is the performer required to remain silent at a rest?

As long as he would be singing its correspondent note, or note of the same name.

12. How may the length of a Rest be augmented? By the use of a dot, as is the case with notes,

* The figure 6 is sometimes placed over or under six notes, signifying that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

LESSON IV.

OF VARIOUS MUSICAL CHARACTERS

1. What is the use of a Flat?

A Flat lowers the pitch of a sound, half a tone.

2. What is the use of a Sharp?

A Sharp raises the pitch of a sound half a tone.

3. What is the use of a Natural?

A Natural restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound

EXAMPLE.

Flats.	Sharps.	Naturals.
——b——	#	
		7

4. What are Flats or Sharps called, when placed at the beginning of a tune or strain?

The Signature.

5. What are Flats, Sharps or Naturals called, when placed before a single note?

Accidentals.

6. How far do accidentals extend their influence? Through the measure in which they occur.

7. What is the use of a Bar?

A Bar is used to divide the notes into equal measures.

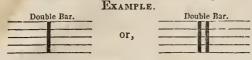
8. What is a Measure?

A Measure consists of all the notes contained between two bars.

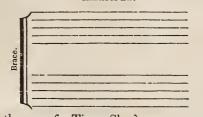
EXAMPLE.

_	2	Measure.	Bar.	Mea	sure.	В	ar.	Me	asure.		Bar			. 1	Mea	sure			30	r.	_
1	V					Τ														- 4-	Ĩ
Z	Ą	0		0	0		0	0		9		9	9	0	9	9	9_	9	9	-	
Į,	1)																		L	
7	4					1				_	_		Γ	_	1	F				L	
С	ν																	-			

9. What is the use of a Double Bar? It shows the end of a strain, or a line of the poetry.



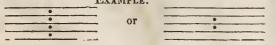
10. What is the use of a Brace? It shows how many parts are to be performed together. EXAMPLE.



11. What is the use of a Tie or Slur? It shows that the notes over or under which it is drawn are all to be sung to one syllable.



12. What is the use of a Repeat? It shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice. EXAMPLE.



13. What is the use of Marks of Distinction, or Staccato Marks? They are placed over or under such notes as are to be performed in a very short, distinct manner.



14. What is meant by singing Staccato? Singing in a short, pointed, and articulate manner.

15. What is meant by singing Legato? Singing in a smooth, close, and gliding manner.

16. What is the use of a Pause?

It shows that a note may be continued beyond its usual length.

L'AAMPLE.
Pause.

17. What is the use of a Direct?

It is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following staff.

Example.
Direct.

18. What is a Shake or Trill?

It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.



NOTE. The Shake is an ornament, both brilliant and elegant; but it should have no place in Psalmody, or common Church Music

19. What is an Appogiature?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately succeeds it. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.

Example.



20. What is an After Note?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately precedes it. It always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



Note. Apposiatures and After Notes are not reckoned in making up the time of a measure; but are deducted from the time of the Notes on which they depend. This, for the mest part, is done in proportion to their own nominal value, with the exception that the Apposiature receives double its nominal value when it precedes a pointed note. As the insertion of these Notes is a matter of taste, and as the best composers use them

in various ways, no rule that is of infallible application can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage in which they occur. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

21. What are Syncopated Notes?

Those which commence on an unaccented and are continued on an accented part of a measure.



LESSON V. (a.)

OF SOLMIZATION.

What is Solmization?
 It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2. Of what use is Solmization:

It enables the young performer to utter a sound with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation.

It promotes a feeling or consciousness of the precise relation of the sounds in the octave to each other, and especially to the Tonic, or Key Note. By associating the several syllables with their corresponding sounds, this relation becomes familiar, and we acquire the habit of expressing any note with ease and certainty.

3. How many syllables are used in Solmization? Seven; there being one for each sound.

4. What are they?

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si.

Pronounced.

Doe, Rae, Mee, Fa,* Sole, La,* See.

- 5. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?——Si.
 - 6. By wnat is the place of the syllable Si known?

By the Signature.

7. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

8. What is the signature said to be, when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

- 9. If the signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Si? On B.
- 10. If the signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Si?——On E.
- 11. If the signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On A.

12. If the signature be three flats, (B, E, and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On D.

* The a in these syllables may be sounded as in Far, or as in Fall—at the discretion of the Teacher.

13. If the signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On G.

14. If the signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On F#.

15. If the signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On C#.

16. If the signature be three sharps, (F, C and G带) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On G#.

17. If the signature be four sharps, (F, C, G and D#) on what le ter is the syllable Si?

On D#.

18. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Si by the signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the Staff, in regular order. 19. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Si?

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La.

20. What is the order of the syllables descending from Si? La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

21. What effect have accidentals on solmization?

When accidentals are used, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

22. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c.; and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the signature.

NOTE. The use of accidentals is so various, that it is impossible to give any rule which shall be applicable to all cases. A judicious teacher will be able to direct such changes as the nature of the different passages may require, and to assign the reasons for them

LESSON V. (b.)

OF SOLMIZATION BY FOUR SYLLABLES

1. What is solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2. How many syllables are used in solmization?

Four.

3. What are they? Fa, Sol, La, Mi.

4. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?

Mi.

5. By what is the place of the syllable Mi known? By the Signature.

6. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

7. What is the Signature said to be when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

8. If the Signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Mi? On B.

9. If the Signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Mi? On E

10. If the Signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On A.

11. If the Signature be three flats, (B, E and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D.

12. If the Signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On G.

13 If the Signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the sylla-

On F#.

14. If the Signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On C井.

15. If the Signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On G#.

16. If the Signature be four sharps, (F, C, G, and D#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D#.

17. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Mi by the Signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the staff in regular order.

18. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Mi? Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La.

What is the order of the syllables descending from Mi?
 La, Sol, Fa, La. Sol, Fa.

20. What effect have accidentals upon solmization?

When accidentals are used it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

21. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, as Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the Signature.

Note. See note at the end of Lesson V. (a.) page xii.

LESSON VI.

OF TIME.

1. What is meant by Time, in Music?
The duration, or the measure and movement of sounds.

2. How many kinds of time are there?
Three.

3. What are they called?
Common, Triple and Compound.

Note. There are, strictly speaking, but two kinds of time; Common or equal, and Triple or unequal; but by a union of two or more measures of either of these a third kind may be formed, which it may be convenient to designate by another name. Compound time, however, may always be reduced to Common or Triple.

4. What is the difference between Common, Triple, and Compound Time?

Common time contains two equal notes in each measure—Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure—Compound time is formed by the union of two or more measures of Common or Triple time.

OF COMMON TIME.

5. How many signs has Common time? Three.

6. What is the first sign of Common time?

The letter C.

What note or notes fill a measure?
 A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.

8. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Four.

9. On what par of the measure does the accent fall?
On the first and third.

10. What is the second sign of Common time?

The letter with a bar drawn across it.

11. What note or notes fill a measure?
A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.

12. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Two or four.

13. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
Usually on the first, but sometimes on the first and third

14. What is the third sign of Common time?

The figures $\frac{2}{4}$.

15. What note or notes fill a measure?
A Minim or its equal in other notes or rests.

16. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the second sign of Common time.

OF TRIPLE TIME.

17. How many signs has Triple time?
Three.

18. What is the first sign of Triple time?

The figures 3

19. What note or notes fill a measure?
A dotted Semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests.

20. How many motions or countings are employed in describing 1 measuring it?

Three.

21. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
Principally on the first, and slightly on the third.

22. What is the second sign of Triple time?

The figures $\frac{3}{4}$.

23. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Minim, or its equal in other notes or rests.

24. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

25. What is the third sign of Triple time?

The figures 3.

26. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Crotchet, or its equal in other notes or rests.

27. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

OF COMPOUND TIME.

28. How many signs has Compound time?——Two.

29. What is the first sign of Compound time?

The figures $\frac{6}{4}$.

30. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Minims, or their equal in other notes or rests.

31. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it——Two, or Six.

32. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
On the first and fourth.

33. What is the second sign of Compound time?

The figures 6.

34. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests.

35. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Compound time.

Note. Other signs of Compound time, as $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, &c. may be sometimes found, but they seldom occur in modern music.

36. What note is made the general standard of reckoning time?
The Semibreve.

37. Why are figures employed as signs of time?

To express the fractional parts of a Semibreve contained in a measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a Semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eights of a Semibreve, &c.

38. What rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time?

A Semibreve rest.

39. How may the habit of keeping time with accuracy be acquired?

By the frequent and persevering practice of counting or beating while singing.

Note. On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arnold makes the following remark:—"I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot or head, when a performer once begins to perform with any degree of exactness; but at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

LESSON VII.

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND THE MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

1. What is the Diatonic Scale?

A gradual succession of eight* fixed sounds; proceeding by unequal degrees, or intervals, called Tones and Semitones.

2. How many Tones are there in the Diatonic Scale?—Five.

3. How many Semitones? Two.

4. What is meant by mode?

The order or arrangement of Tones and Semitones in the Diatonic Scale.

5. How many modes are there?——Two.

6. What are they called? Major and Minor.

* The first of the seven primary sounds, being repeated to make out the eight notes, or to complete the octave.

7 What is the peculiar effect of each mode?

The Major Mode is bold and cheerful: the Minor Mode is pathetic and mournful.

8. What is the order of intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Major Mode?

From the Third to the Fourth sounds, [Mi to Fa]—and from the seventh to the eighth sounds [Si to Do] are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

9. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale Minor Mode,

ascending?

From the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do]—and from the Seventh to the Eighth sounds [Sol to La] are semitones, the rest arc whole tones.

10. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale Minor

Mode, descending?

From the Fifth to the Sixth sounds [Mi to Fa] and from the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

Note. The arrangement of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale may be represented by

the following divisions of a perpendicular line.

	MODE.	MINOR	MODE	MINOR	MODE		
Ascending and		Ascend		MINOR MODE. Descending.			
Do. ——		La.		La.			
D0	Semitone.	La	Semitone.	La.			
Si	7	Si	7		Tone.		
D1.		51.			Tone.		
	Tone.	i	Tone.	Sol	7		
	Tone.		Tone.	501.			
f.a	6	Fi	6		Tone		
Asil.		Y 1.	0		7 0116		
	Tone.		Tone	Fa. —	6		
	Tone.		70116	ra.	Semitone.		
Sel	5	Mi	5	Mi	—— 5		
501.	0	MAJ.	0	DII.			
	Tone.		Tone.		Tone.		
	zone.		Tone.		Tone.		
Fa	4	Re	4	Re	4		
	Semitone.	100.	Tone.	110.			
211.	3	Do	3		T'one		
<i>311.</i>		170.	0		10116		
	Tone.		Semitone	Do	3		
	z one.		Comitone	Do. ——	Semitone.		
Re	2	Si	2	Si. —	2		
	~	~	~	~··	~		
	Tone.		Tone.		Tone.		
			20.00		201101		
Do	7	La		La	1		
20.				200.	-		

11. What is the difference between the Ascending and Descending scale, Minor Mode?

In the Ascending scale, the upper Semitone occurs between the seventh and eighth sounds; but in the Descending scale it occurs between the fifth and sixth sounds.

12. What characters are used to denote this change in the Minor Mode?

Sharps or Naturals are used* as accidentals in ascending; and Naturals or Flats are used as accidentals in descending.

13. When are the Major and Minor Mode said to be relative? When the Signature is the same—or, when they agree in Sig-

nature.

14. What is the relative Minor to any Major Key?

Its sixth above or its third below.

15. What is the relative Major to any Minor Key? Its third above or its sixth below.

16. What interval is that which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor.

The third.

17. What is the difference between the third in the Major mode, and the third in the Minor mode?

The Major third is one Semitone greater.

18. To what is the peculiar effect of each mode to be chiefly attributed?

To the third.

19. What is meant by the Key note?

The note with which the scale begins and ends.

20. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Major mode? Do. [Fa.]

21. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Minor mode?

La.

^{*} On the Sixth and Seventh Degrees of the Scale.

22. When is the Diatonic scale said to be in its natural position? When it is formed without the aid of flats or sharps—or when the signature is natural.

23. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Major mode?——On C.

24. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Minor mode?——On A.

25. What is meant by the transposition of the scale?

The scale is said to be transposed when it commences on any other

letter than C in the Major mode; or on any other letter than A in the Minor mode.

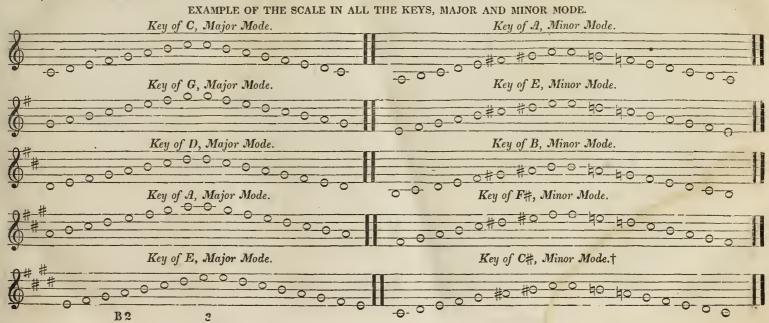
26. In the transposition of the scale how is the relative situation of the semitones preserved?——By the use of Flats or Sharps

27. Into how many keys may the scale be transposed?

Twelve-each of which may be in the Major or Minor mode.

28. But if there are but seven primary sounds in music, how can these twelve keys be obtained?

By an artificial division of the Diatonic scale into Semitones.



INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.



LESSON VIII.

Of the peculiar qualities and relation of the several notes which compose the Diatonic scale, or, of the technical appellations applied to the several notes of the scale, descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation.

1. What is the first note of the Scale, or the Key note, called? The Tonic. [Do in the Major and La in the Minor mode.]

2. What is its peculiar character?

It determines the pitch of the scale. It is the basis or foundation upon which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.

3. What is the second note of the scale called?

The Supertonic. [Re in the Major and Si in the Minor mode.]

4. Why is it so called?

Because of its situation; being the next above the Tonic.

5. What is the third note of the scale called?

The Mediant. [Mi in the Major and Do in the Minor mode.]

6. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Tonic and Dominant.

7. What is peculiar to the Mediant?

It forms in connexion with the Tonic the most important chord in harmony; and determines the nature of the mode.

8. What is the fourth note in the scale called?

The Subdominant. [Fa in the Major and Re in the Minor mode.]

9. Why is it so called?

Because it sustains the same relation to the Octave, which the Pominant sustains to the Tonic: being a fifth below the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth above the Tonic.

10. What is the fifth note of the scale called?

The Dominant. [Solin the Major and Mi in the Minor mode.]

11. Why is it so called?

Because of its importance in the scale, its constant occurrence, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

12. What is the sixth note of the scale called?

The Submediant. [La in the Major and Fa in the Minor mode.]

13. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Subdominant and the Octave; or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant sustains to the Tonic.

14. What is the seventh note of the scale called?

The subtonic, or leading note. [Si in the Major and Sol in the Minor mode.]

15. Why is it so called?

Because it is only a Semitone below the Octave, and upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Octave.

16. What is the eighth note of the scale called?

When considered in relation to the first it is called the Octave

17. What is the difference between the Tonic and the Octave?

The difference consists only in the pitch; the Octave is essentially the same, being but a repetition of the Tonic, eight notes higher.

18. How may the Tonic or Key Note be known?

If the Signature be natural, C is the Tonic in the Major, and A in the Minor mode. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the first degree above the last Sharp of the Signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the first degree below the last sharp of the Signature. If the Signature be formed by Flats, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the third degree below the last flat of the signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the second degree above the last flat of the signature.

The last note in the Base is usually the Tonic, though not necessarily so.

19. How may the Minor Tonic be known from its relative Major?

By the leading note, which in the Minor mode is always formed by an accidental

LESSON IX

OF INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

- What is meant by an Interval?
 The distance from one sound to another.
- 2. What is the smallest practicable interval?

 A Semitone.
- How many intervals are found in the Diatonic Scale? Fourteen.
- 4. What are they called?

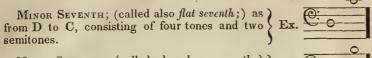
Unison.
Minor Second.
Major Second.
Minor Third.
Major Third.
Perfect Fourth.
Sharp Fourth.
Flat Fifth.
Perfect Fifth.
Minor Sixth.
Major Sixth
Minor Seventh.
Major Seventh.
Octave.

EXAMPLE.

Unison. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is considered and treated as such; as C, C.

MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of Ex One semitone.

Major Second; as from C to D, consisting of) one tone. MINOR THIRD; (called also the *flat third* or *lesser third*;) as from E to G, consisting of one tone and one semitone. MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two Ex. tones. Perfect Fourth; as from D to G, consisting ? of two tones and one semitone. SHARP FOURTH; (called also *Tritonus*;) from F to B, consisting of three tones. FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones and two semitones. Perfect Fifth; as from C to G, consisting) of three tones and one semitone. MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of \ three tones and two semitones. Major Sixth; as from C to A, consisting of four tones and one semitone.



MAJOR SEVENTH; (called also sharp seventh;) as from C to B, consisting of five tones and one semitone.

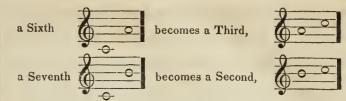
OCTAVE; as from C to C, consisting of five Ex.

5. What is meant by the Inversion of Intervals?

When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion.

EXAMPLE.





- 6. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Consonant? The Octave, Fifth, Perfect Fourth, Thirds and Sixths.
- 7. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Dissonant? The Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth.

LESSON X.

of the chromatic scale, &c.

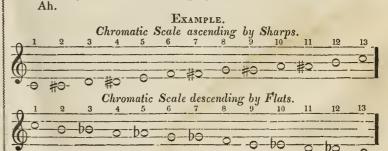
1. What is the Chromatic Scale?

A scale proceeding by Semitones only.

2. How is the Chromatic Scale formed?

By a Division of the Diatonic Scale into semitones; ascending

by Sharps, and descending by Flats.
3. What syllable is used in singing this scale?



4. How many distinct sounds are there in the Chromatic Scale?

Twelve.

5. How may the Diatonic Scale be formed upon each of these as a Tonic or Key Note?

By the use of Sharps or Flats. (See Lesson vii. Ques. 28, and Ex. page xvii.)

OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS.

6. What are Chromatic Intervals?
Such Intervals as are derived from the Chromatic Scale.

7. What are they?

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Third; as from Ext.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as } Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as from Bb to G#.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Seventh; as from Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Octave; as from Extreme Flat, Octave; Octave

Note. The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter Tones, as from C# to Db; or from G# to Ab, &c. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, lowever, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility; since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor Third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major Second, &c. and the same key is used for C# and Db—G# and Ab, &c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructer, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and Burrow's Thorough Base Primer, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

d, signifies in, for, at, with, &c, Adagio (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time. Ad libitum, at pleasure. Affettuoso, in a style of execution adapted to express affection, tenderness, supplication and deep emotion. Allegro, a brisk and sprightly movement Allegretto, less quick than Allegro. Alto, Counter, or high Tenor. Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style Andante, with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements. Andantino, quicker than Andante. Anthem, a passage or passages of scripture set to music. A tempo, in time. Assai, generally used with some other word to denote an increase or diminution of the time of the movement; as Adagio Assai, more slow; Allegro Assai, more quick. Base, the lowest part in harmony. Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in music. Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style. Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading mclody. Canto fermo, plain song. Chorus, a composition or passage designed for a full Melody, an agreeable succession of sounds. Chromatic, a term given to accidental semitones. Con, with Con furia, with boldness. Crescendo, Cres. or ____, with an increasing sound Con spirito, with spirit. Da Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain. Del segno, from the sign. Diminuendo, Dim. or , with a decreasing sound. Dirge, a piece composed for funeral occasions. Divoto, in a solemn and devout manner. Duetto, or Duet, music consisting of two parts. Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, &c.

E, and

Expression, that quality of composition, from which | Piano, or Pia, soft. we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our Pianissimo, Pianiss, or PP, very soft feelings. Expressivo, with expression. Forte, strong and full. Fortissimo, very loud. Fugue, or Fuge, a piece in which one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody. Forzando, [or fz.] the notes over which it is placed are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis. Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time. Grave, Gravemente, deep emotion. Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execution approaching to piano. Harmony, an agrecable combination of musical sounds, or different inclodies, performed at the same time. Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages. Interval the distance between any two sounds. Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave. Larghetto, not so slow as Largo. Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Lento, Lentemente, slow. Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess. Men. less. Mezza voce, with a medium fulness of tone. Mezza, half, middle, mean. Moderato between Andante and Allegro. Motto, much. Non, not .- Non troppo presto, not too quick. Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c. Overture, in dramatic music is an instrumental composition, which serves as an introduction. Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances. Pastorule, a composition generally written in measure

and delicate

Poco, little, somewhat. Pomposo, grand, dignified. Presto, quick. Prestissimo, very quick. Quartetto, a composition consisting of parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody. Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody. Recitative, a sort of style resembling speaking. Rippienno, full. Sempre, throughout; as sempre piano, soft throughout. Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part. Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal length. Staccato, the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance. Senza, without; Senza Organo, without the Organ. Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner. Soave, agreeable, pleasing. Spirituoso, with spirit. Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument, Vocal solos, duets, &c. in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments. Subito, quick. Symphony, a passage to be executed by instruments, while the vocal performers are silent. Tacit, be silent. Tardo, slowly. Mempo, time. Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves. Trio, a composition for three voices. Tutti, all, all together. Veloce, quick. Vigoroso, with energy. Verse, one voice to a part. of 6-4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothing, tender Vivace, in a brisk and lively manner. Volti, turn over.

LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.*



^{*} These and similar lessons, varied at the discretion of the teacher, should form a part of every day's practice.

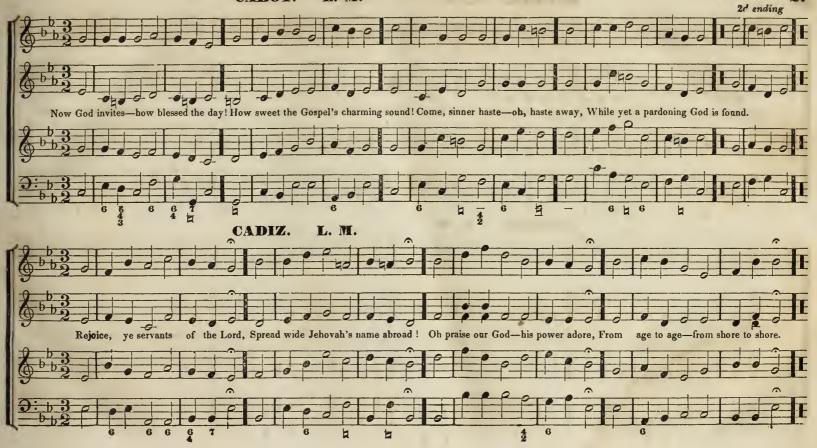
THE CHOIR:

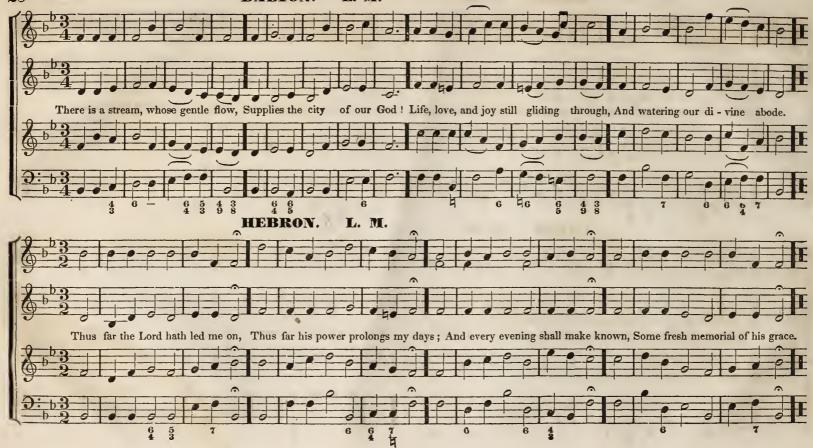
OR

UNION COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.



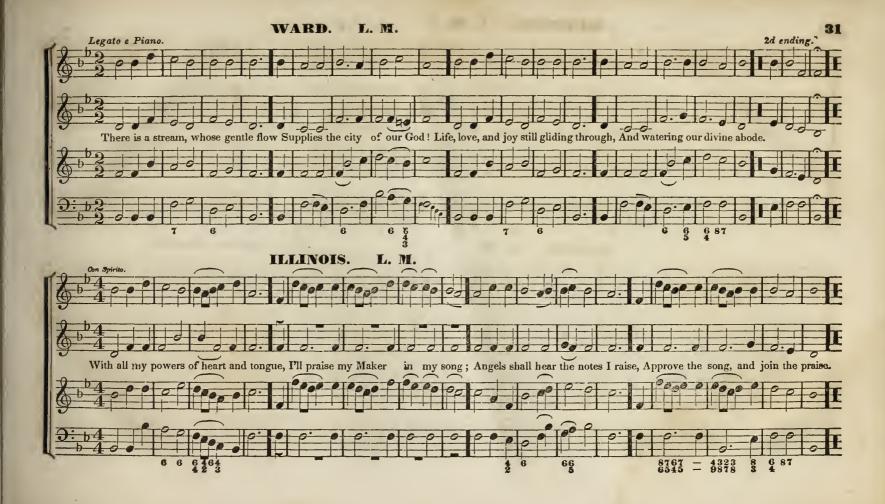






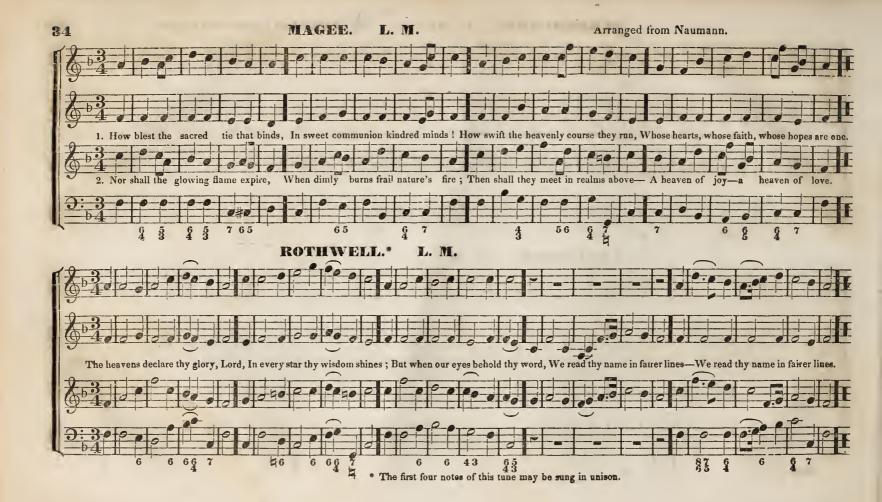


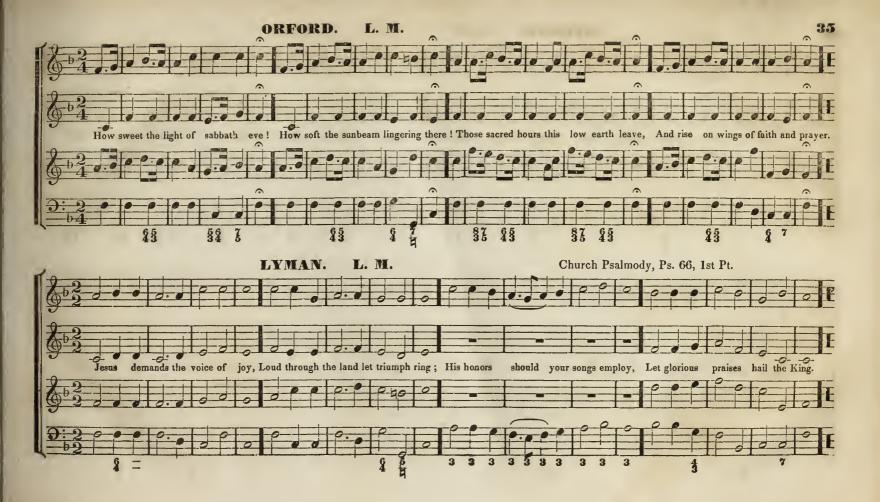


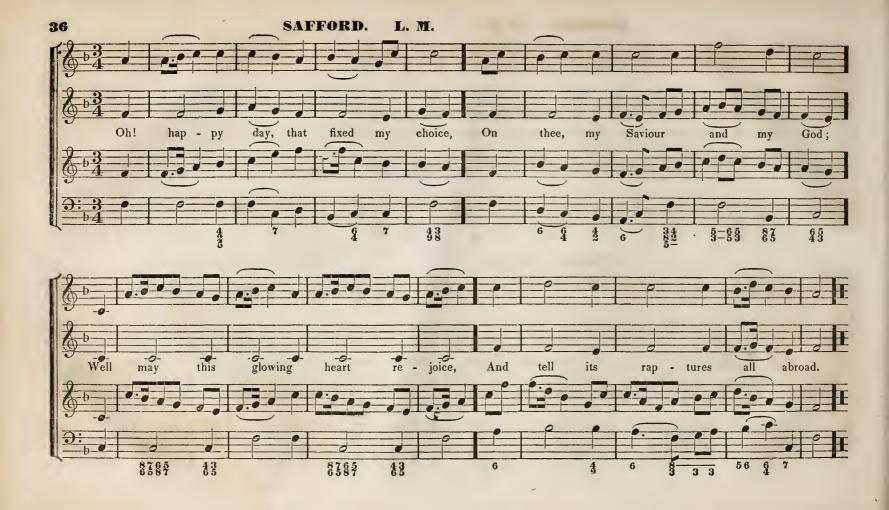


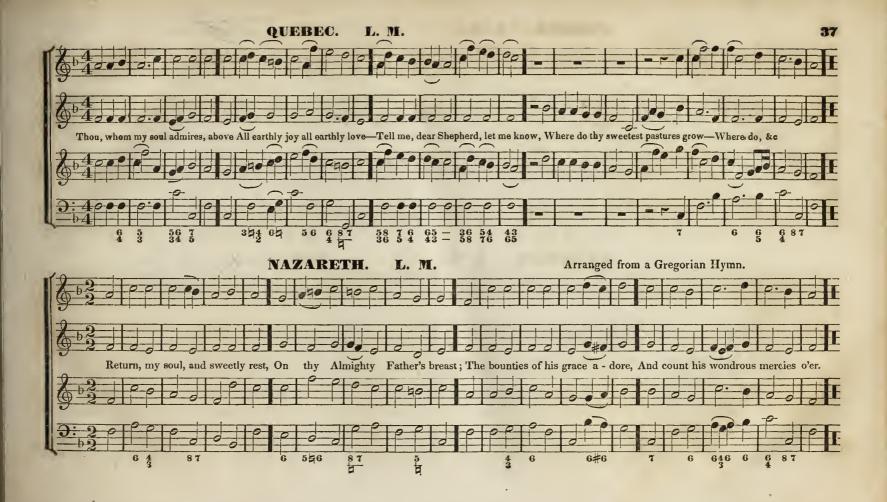


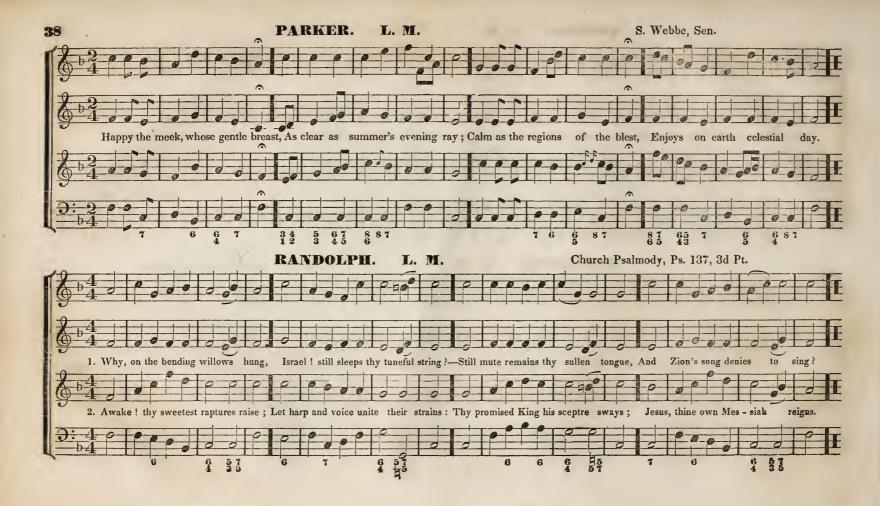


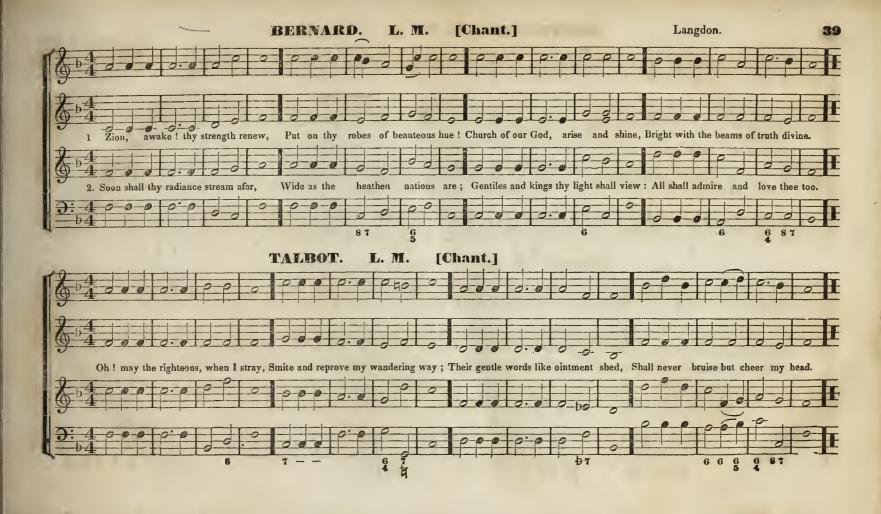




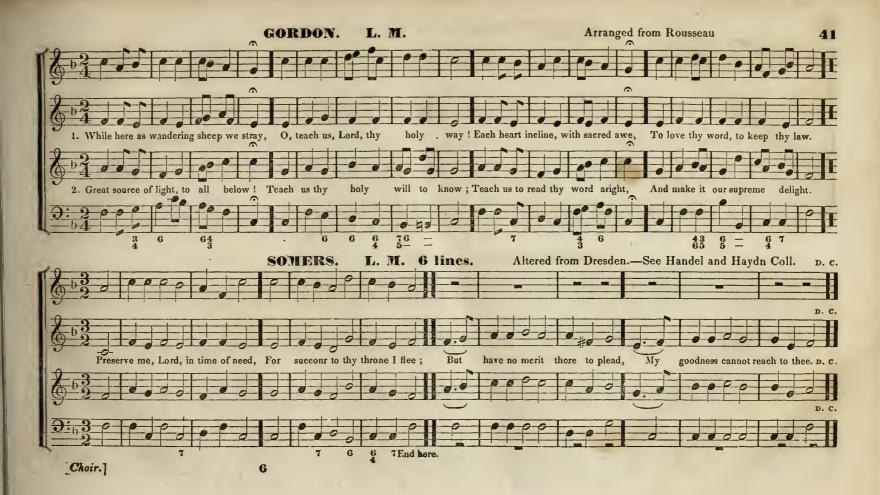


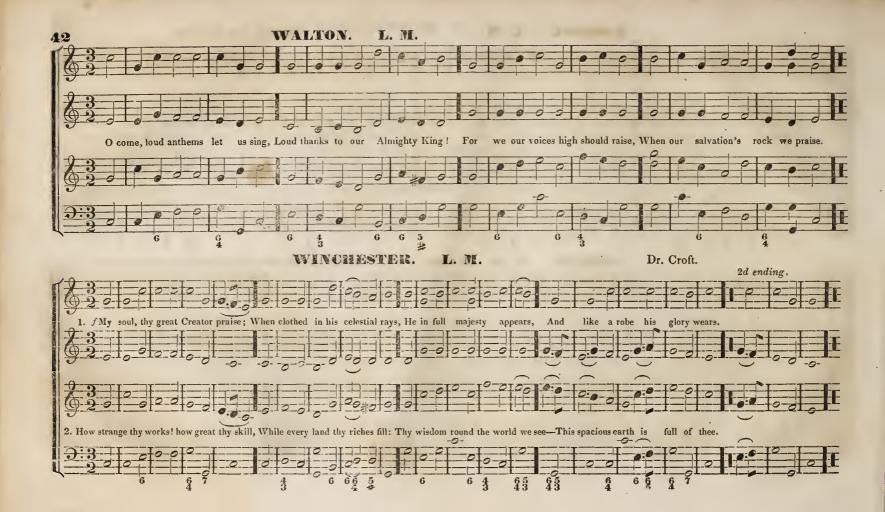




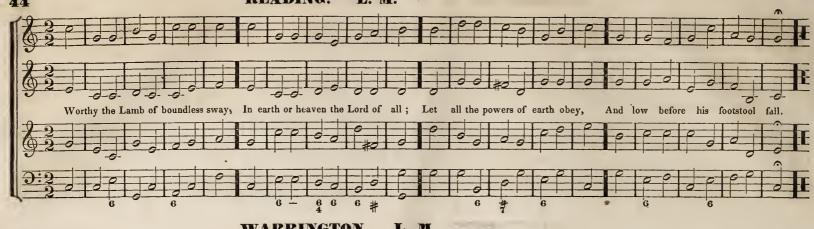






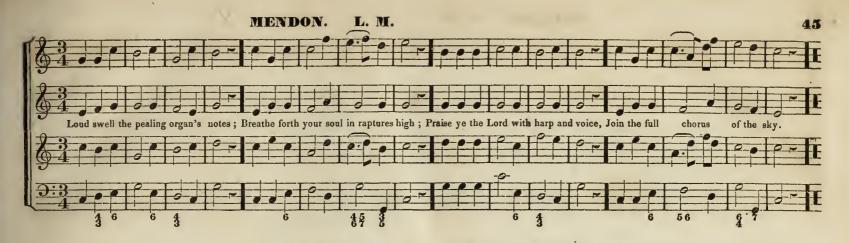




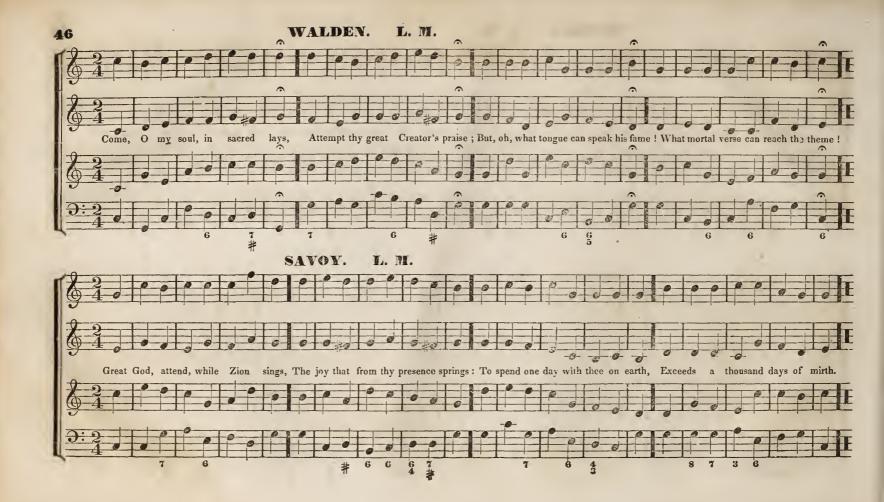


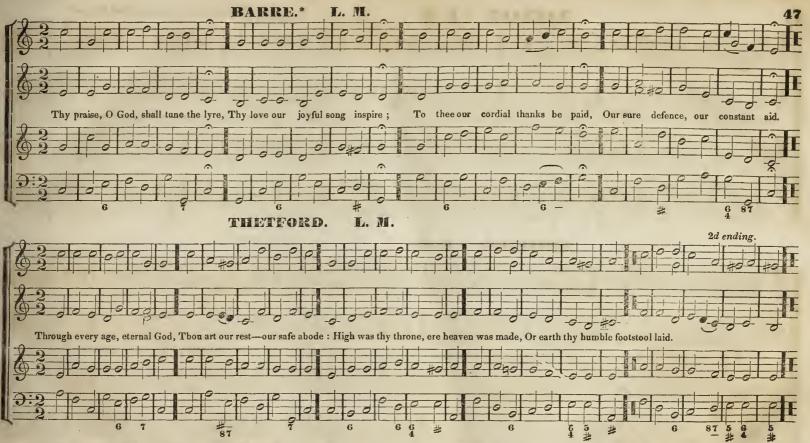
WARRINGTON. L. M.





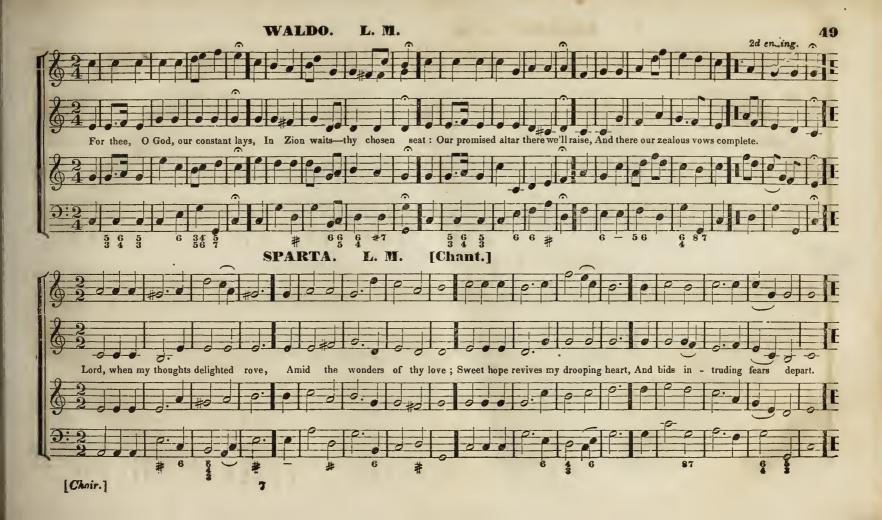


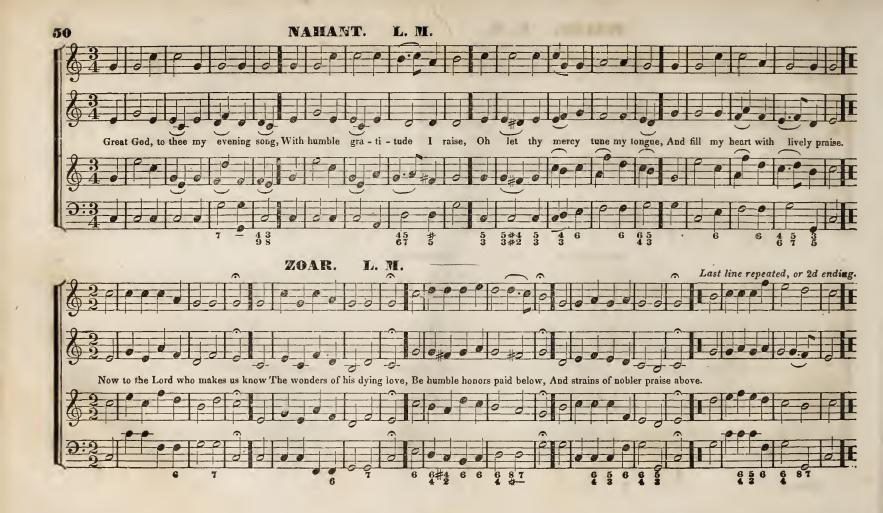


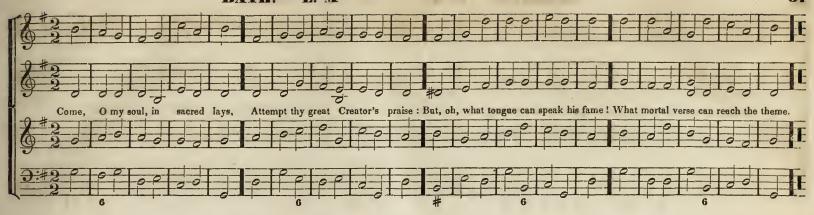


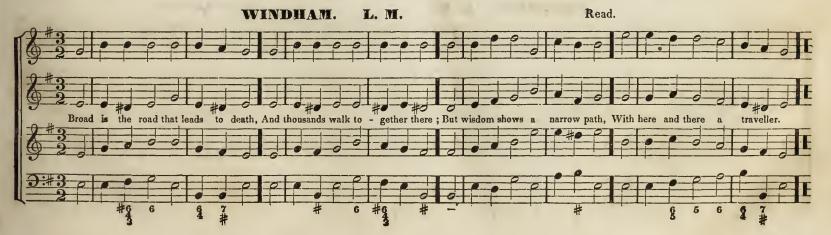
There can be no doubt that this tune and Winchester were originally the same. It is found nearly in the present form in many German books.



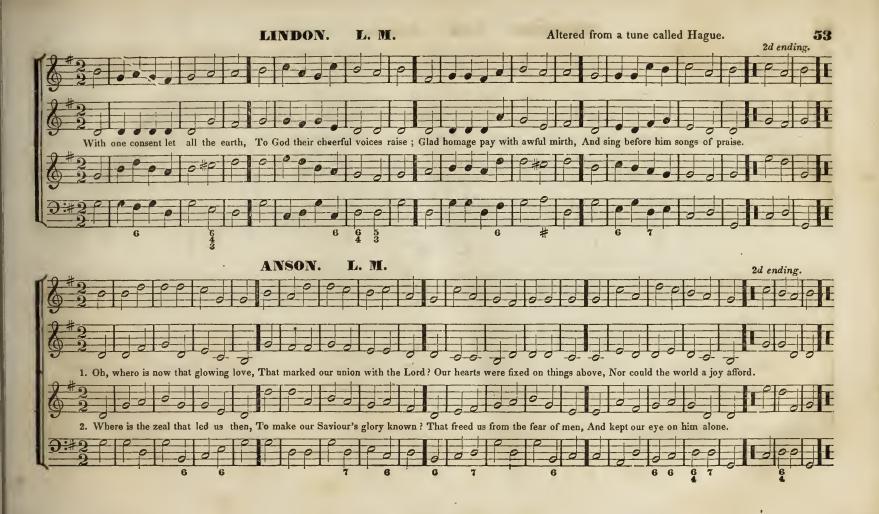




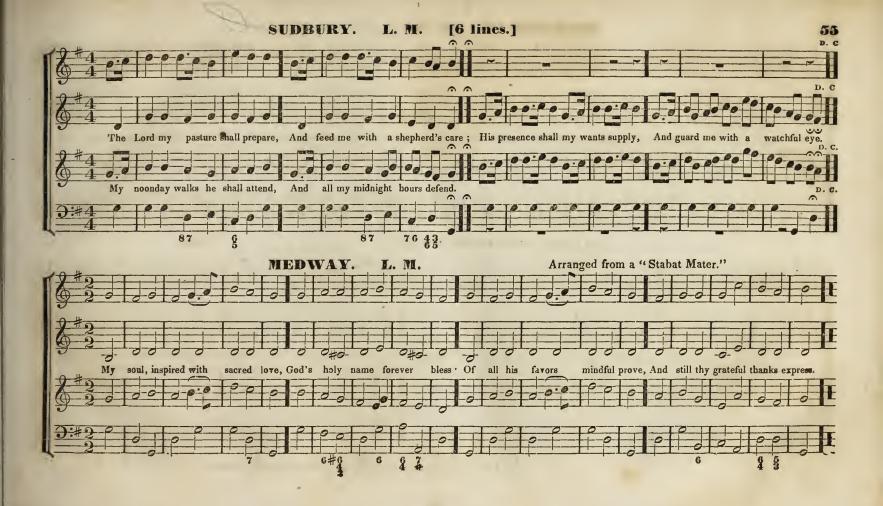






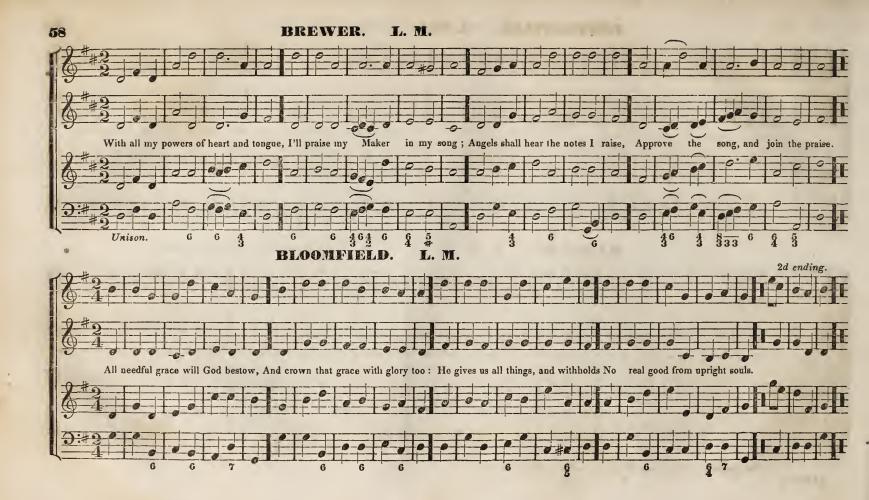


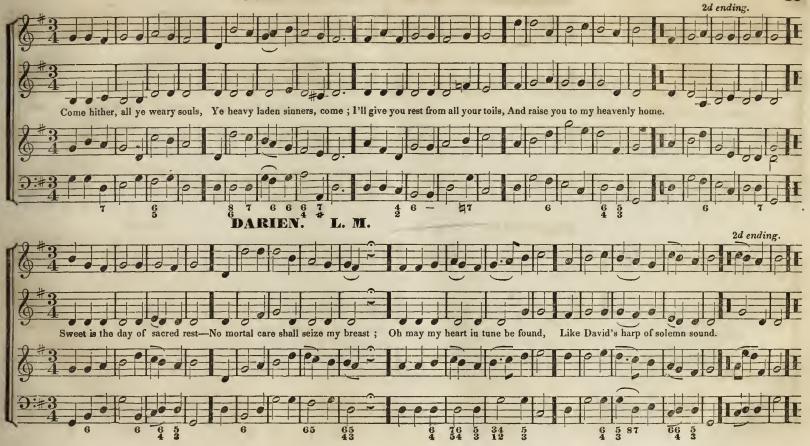


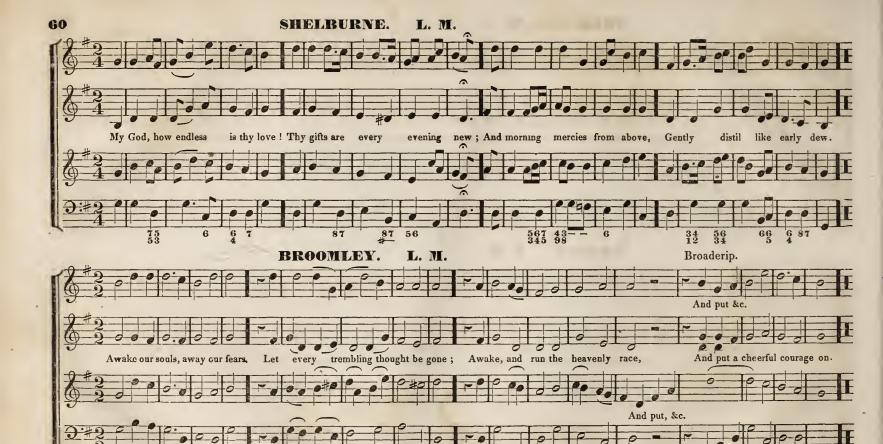




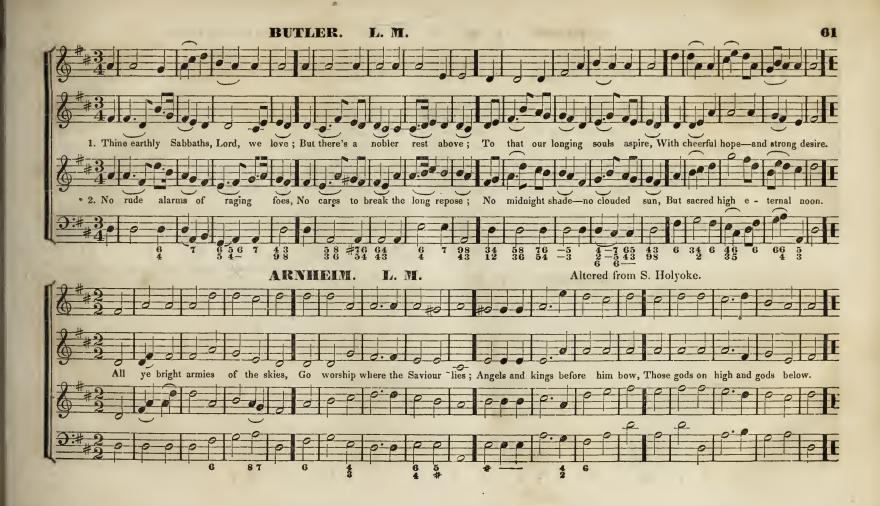
[Choir.]





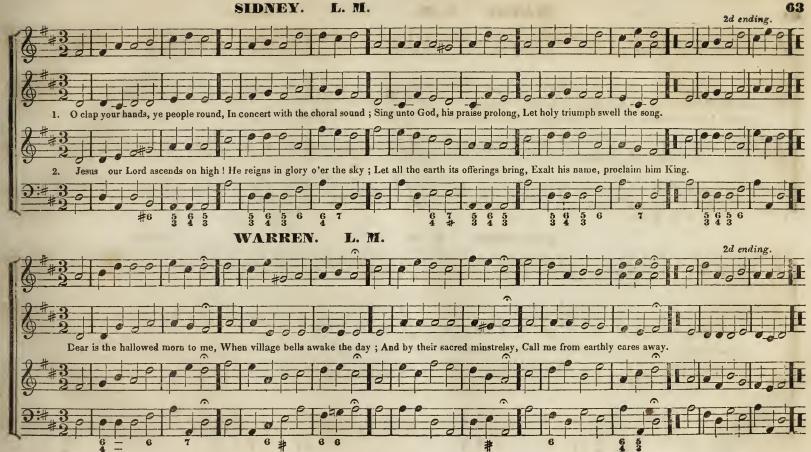


6 4

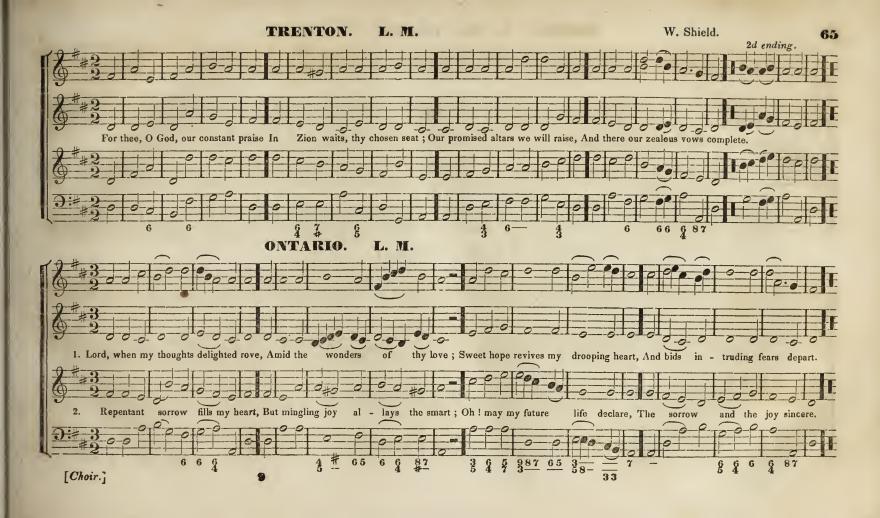




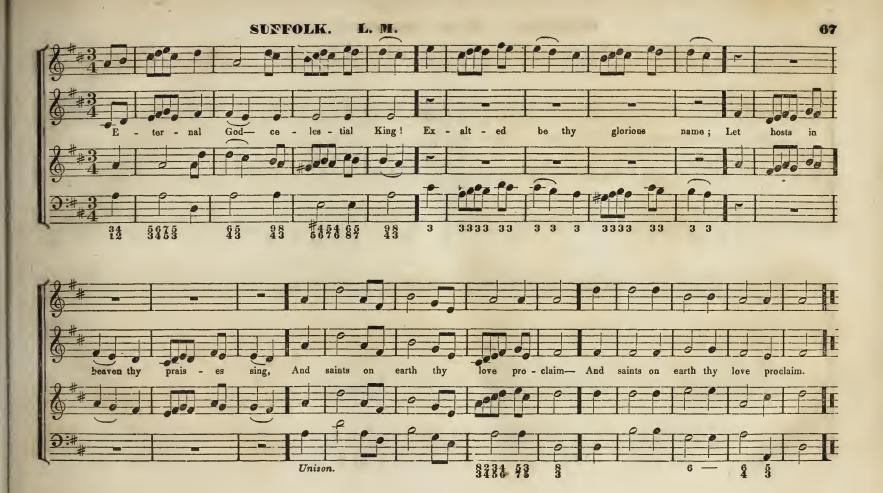


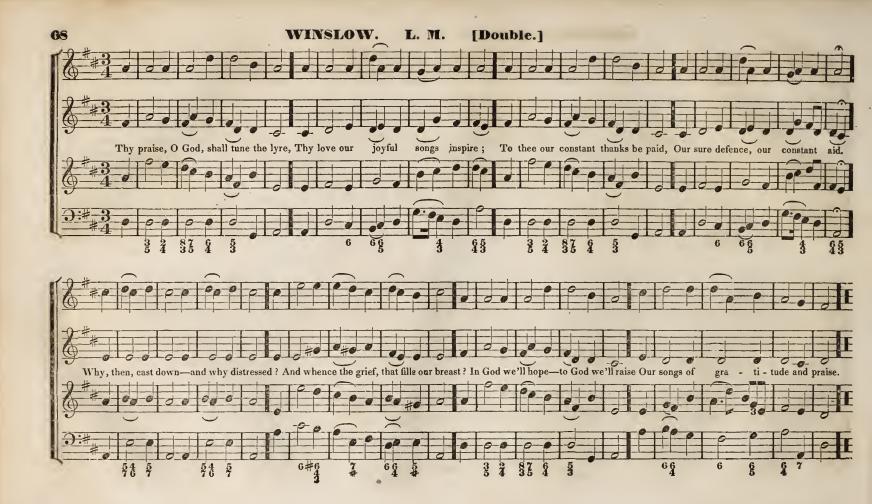




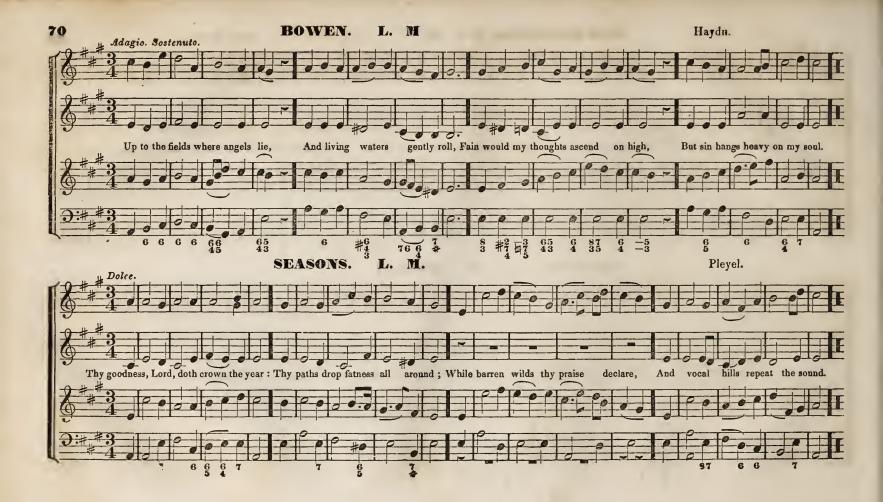




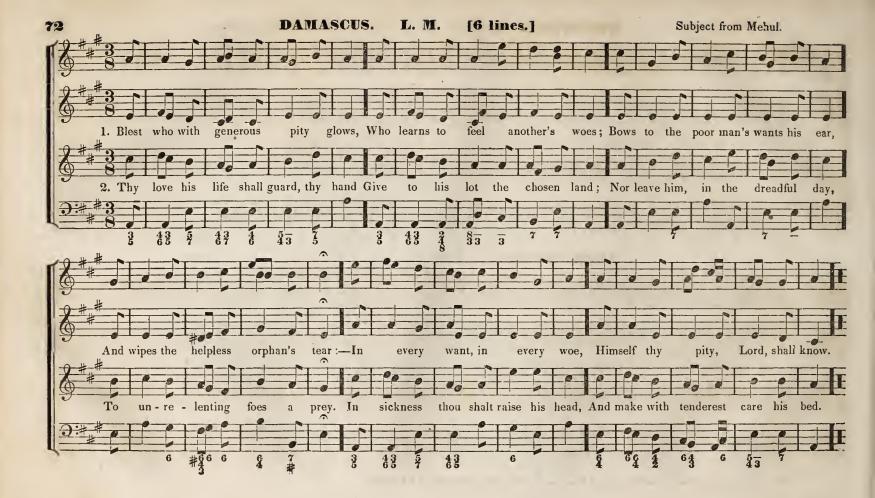


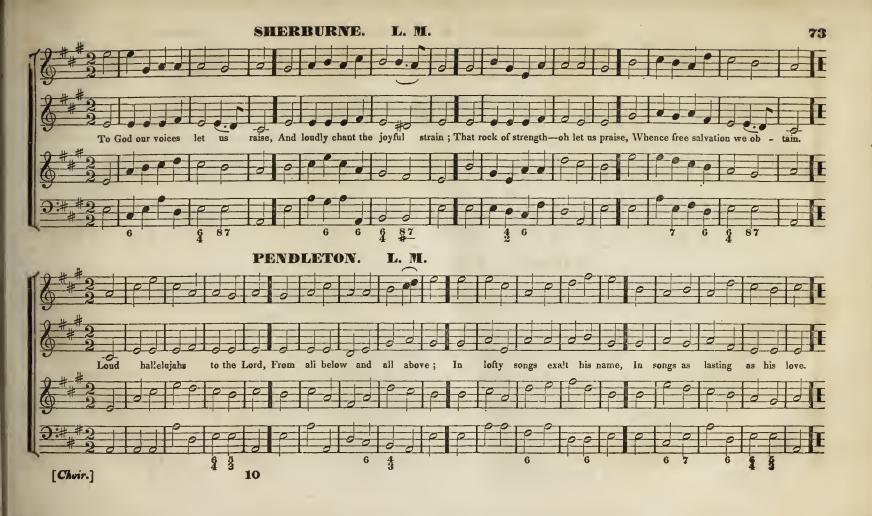




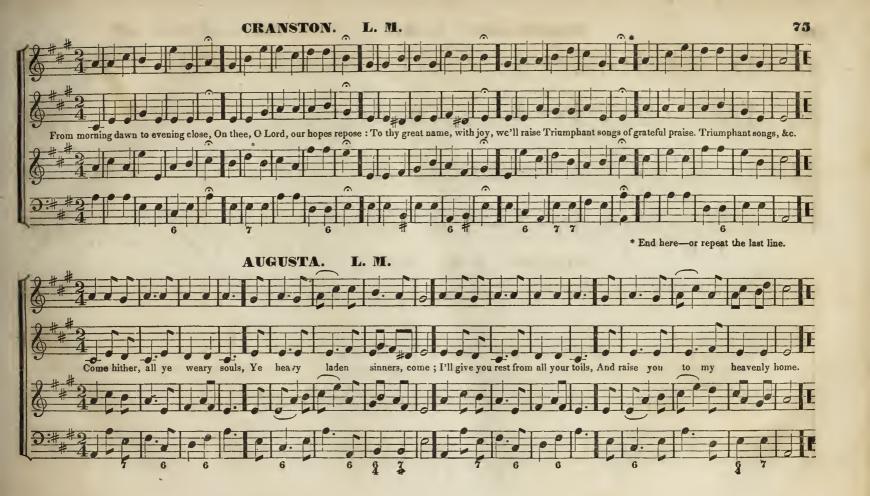


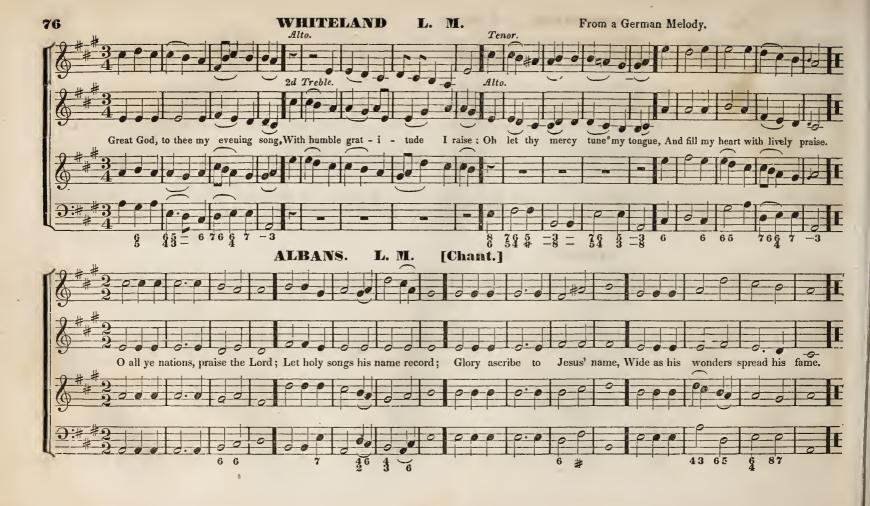






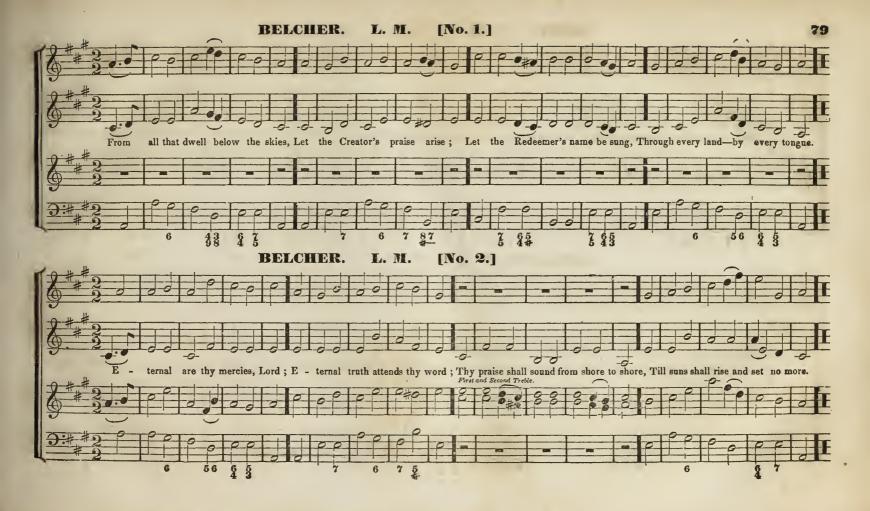








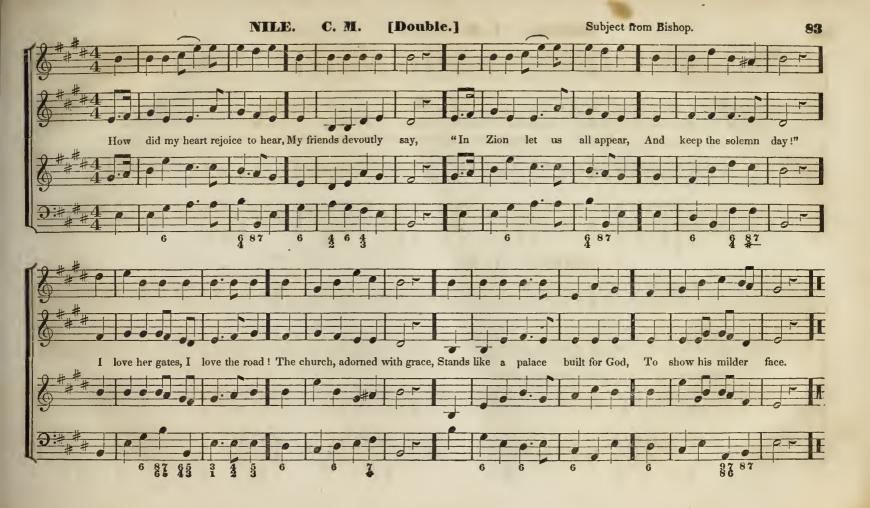




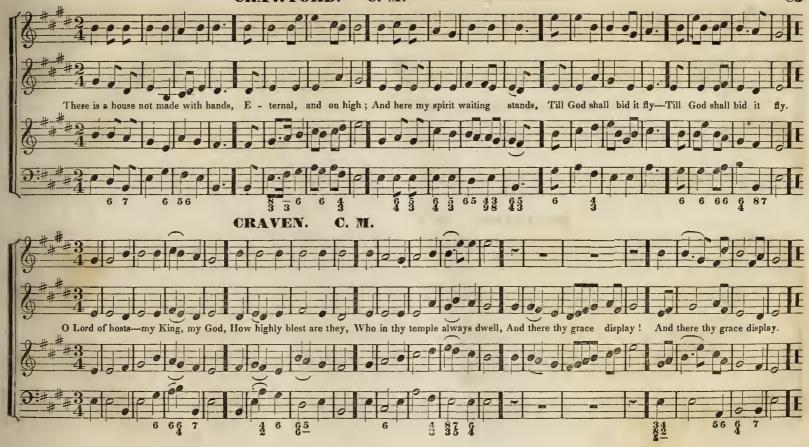




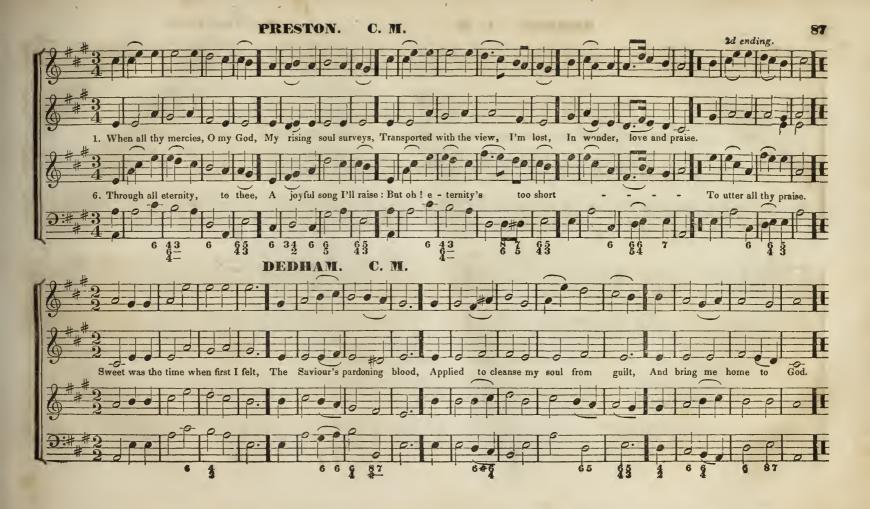


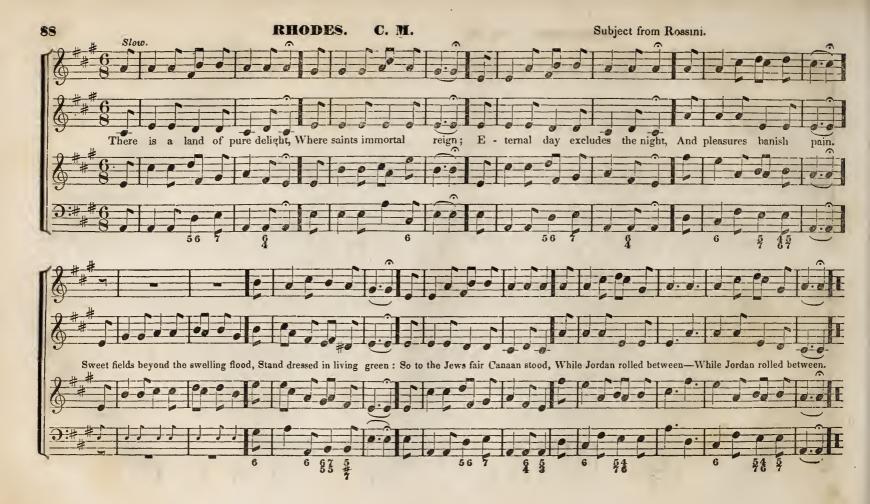








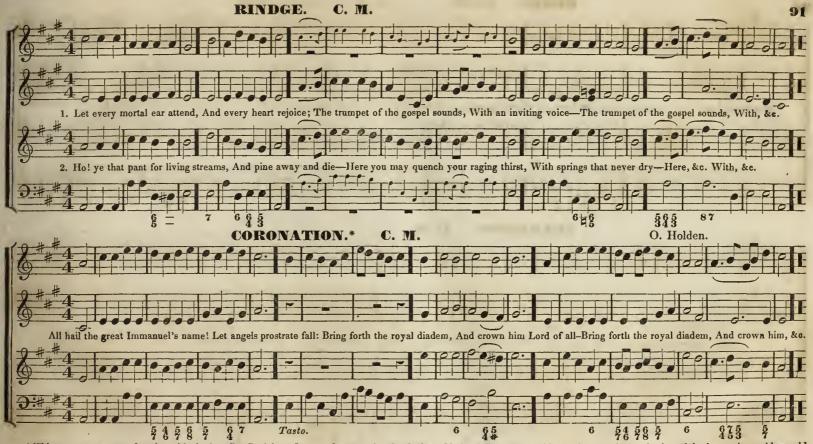




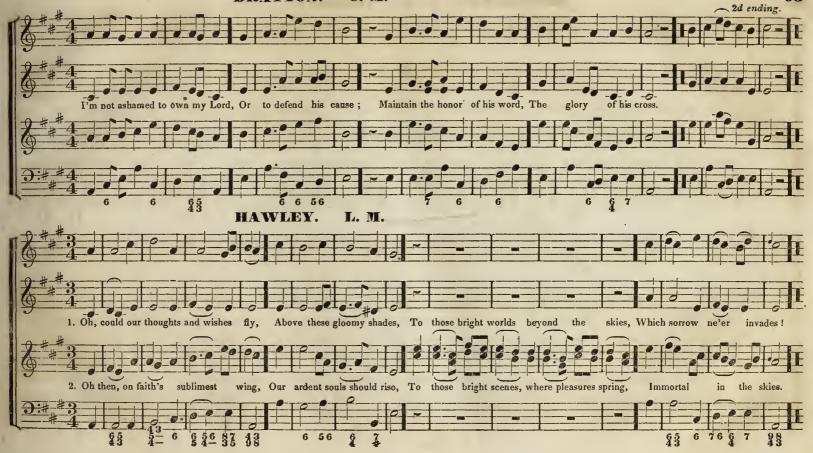
12

[Choir 1

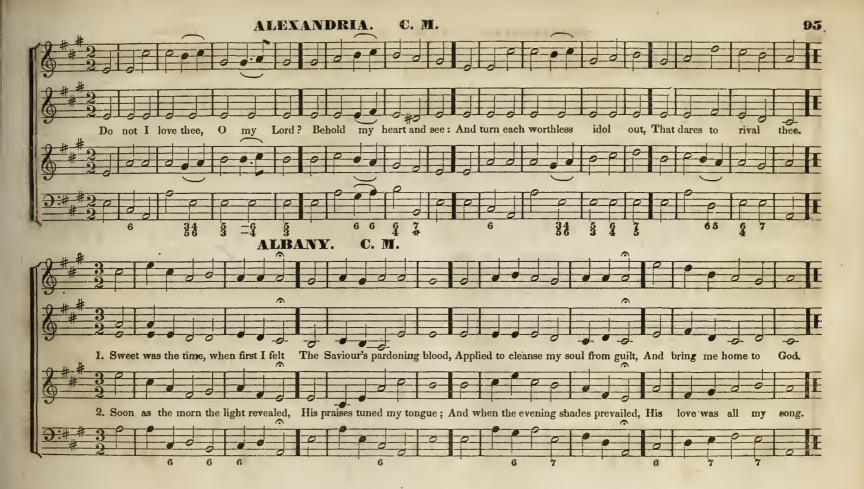


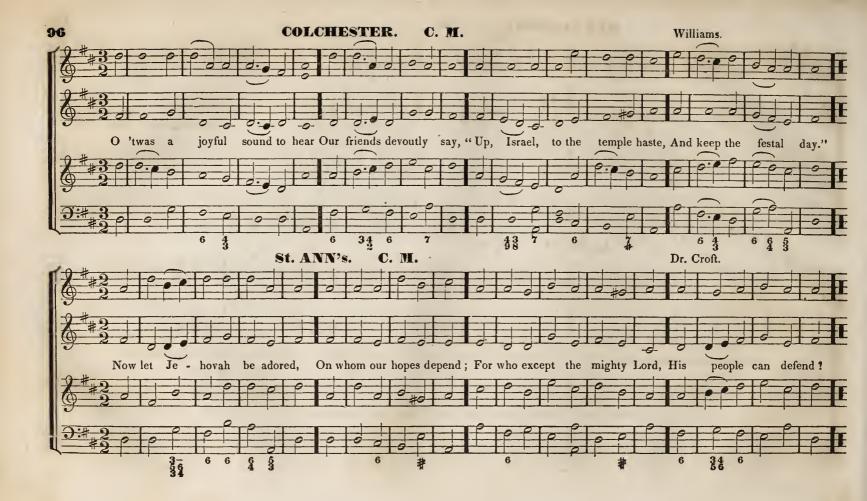


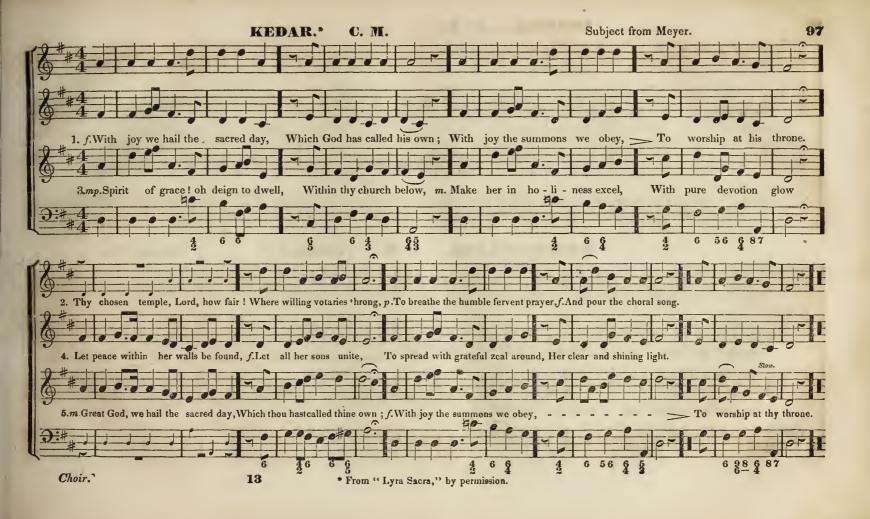
This tune was a great favorite with the late Dr. Dwight. It was often sung by the College Choir, while he "catching as it were the inspiration of the heavenly world, would ioin them, and lead them" with the most ardent devotion.—Incidents in the life of President Dwight, p. 26.

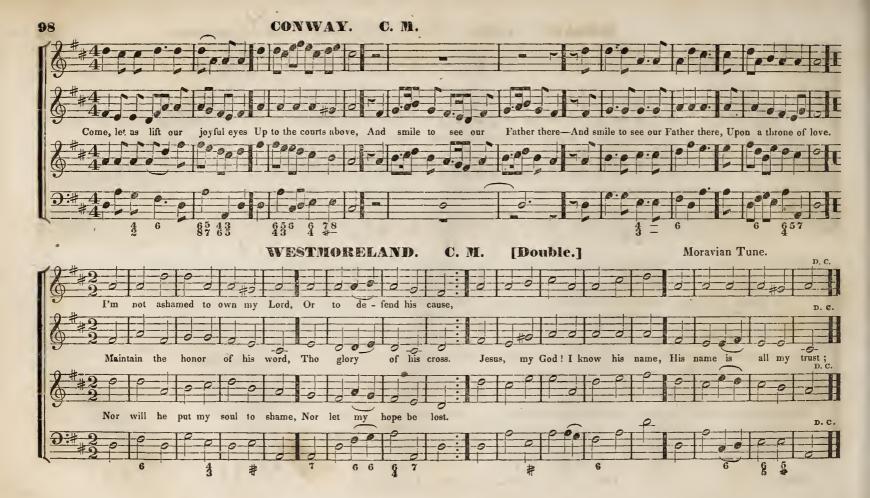






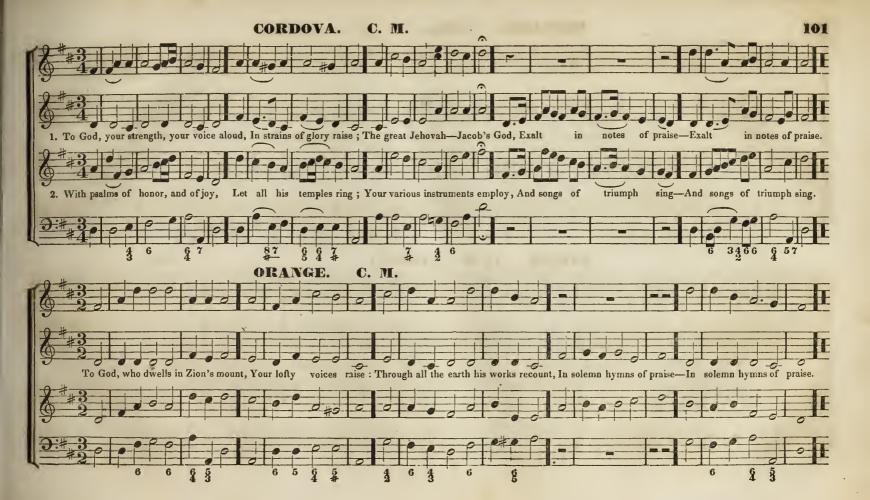


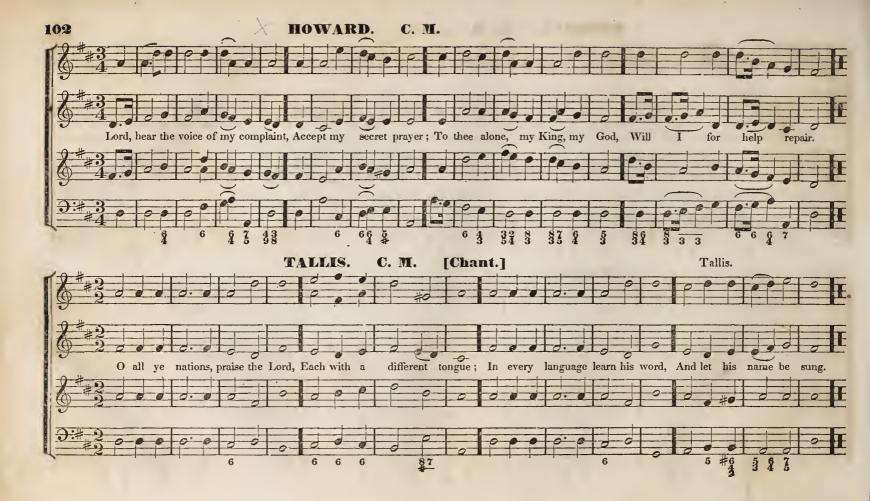


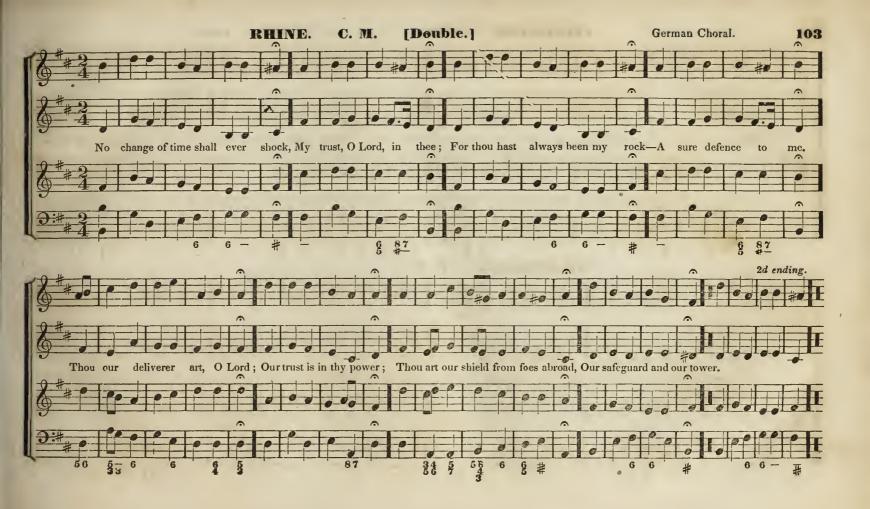




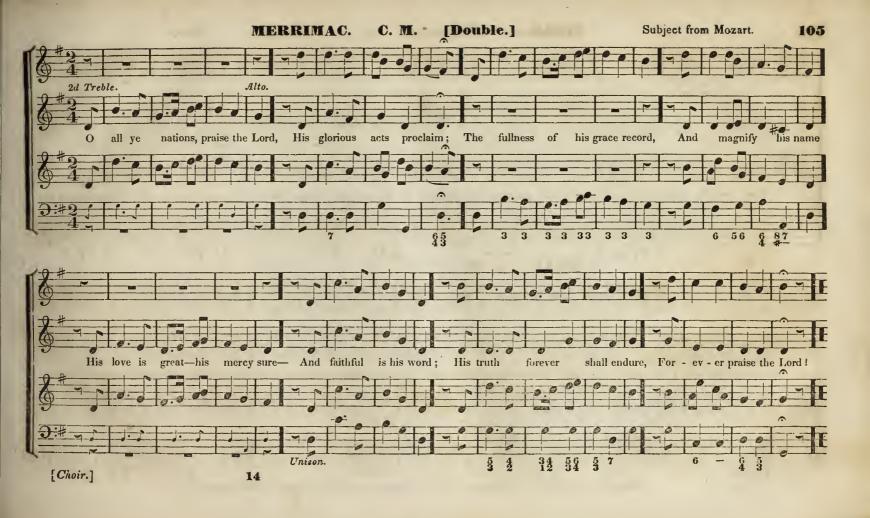










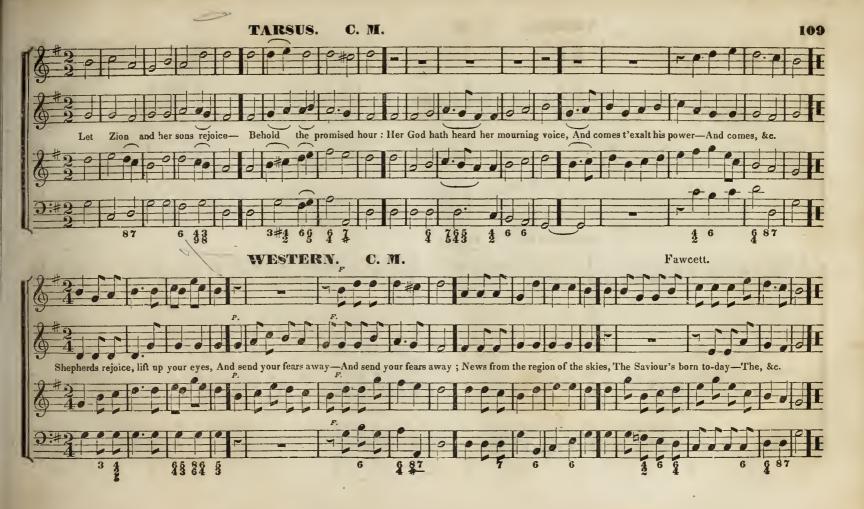


Unison.

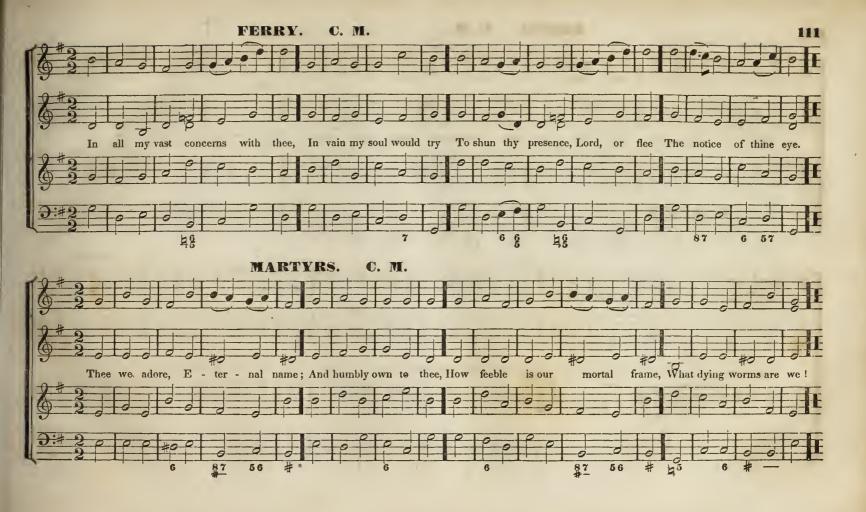
Field and Sinai are taken, by permission, from the "Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music."

Unison.

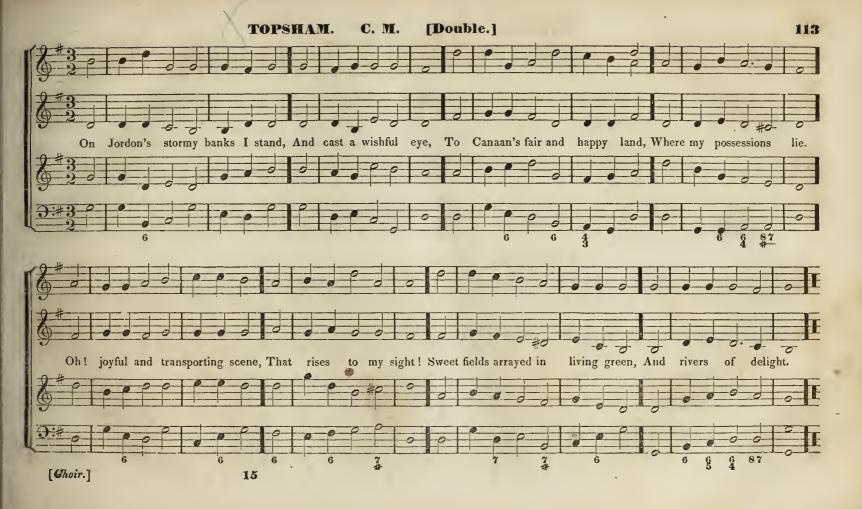












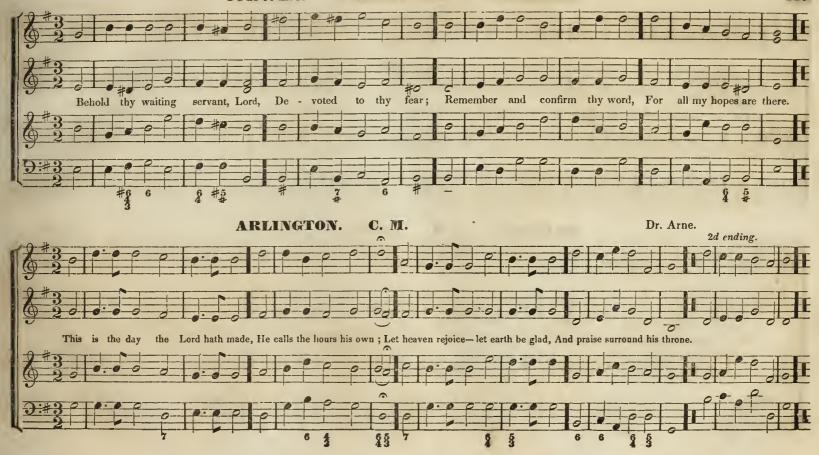




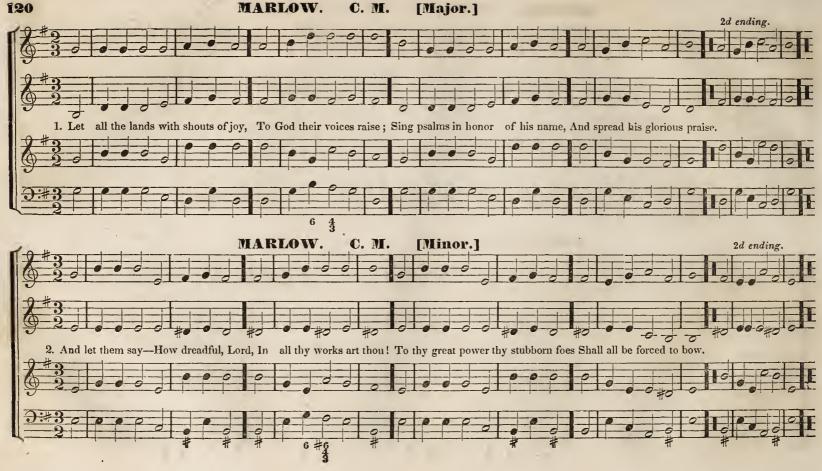


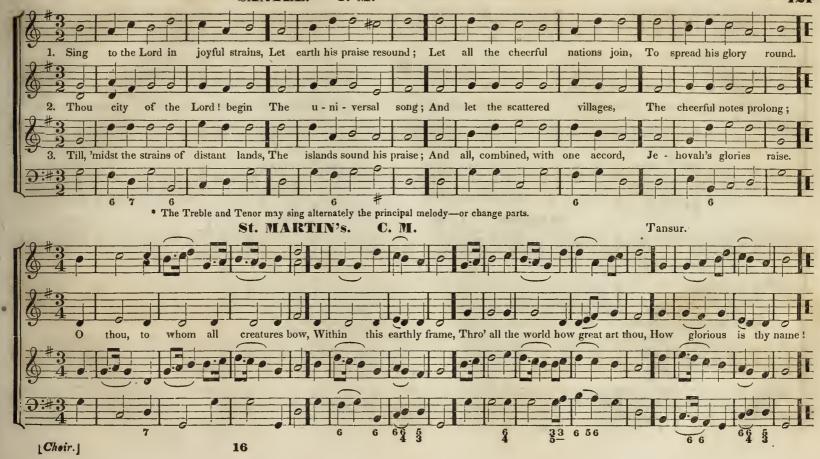




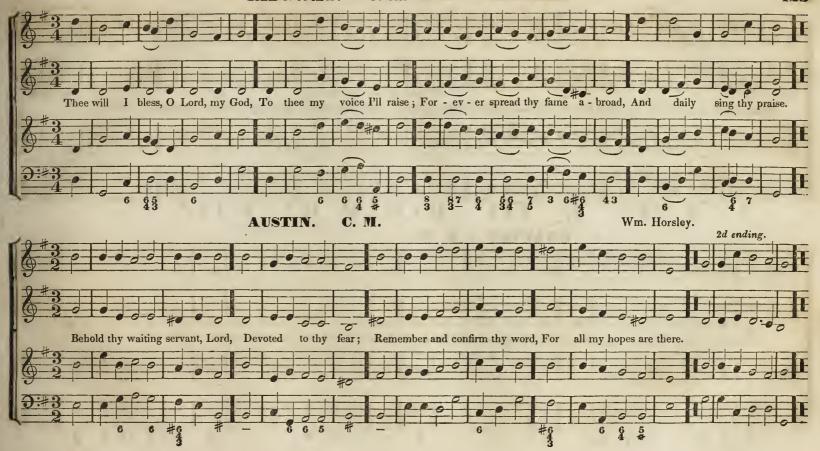




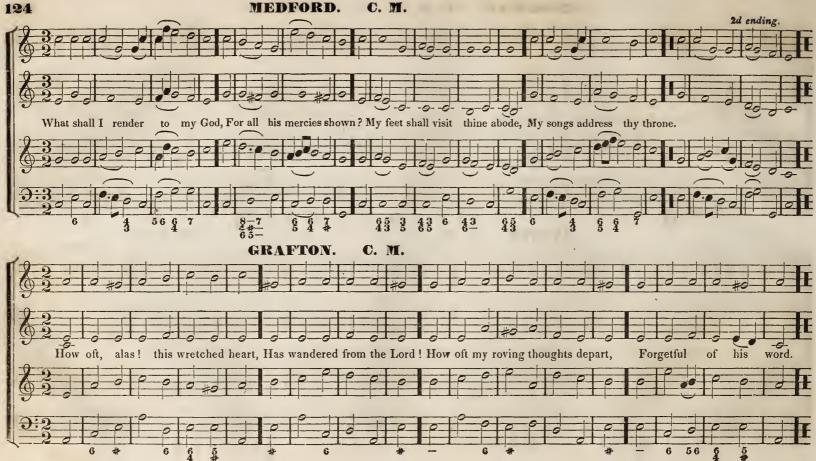


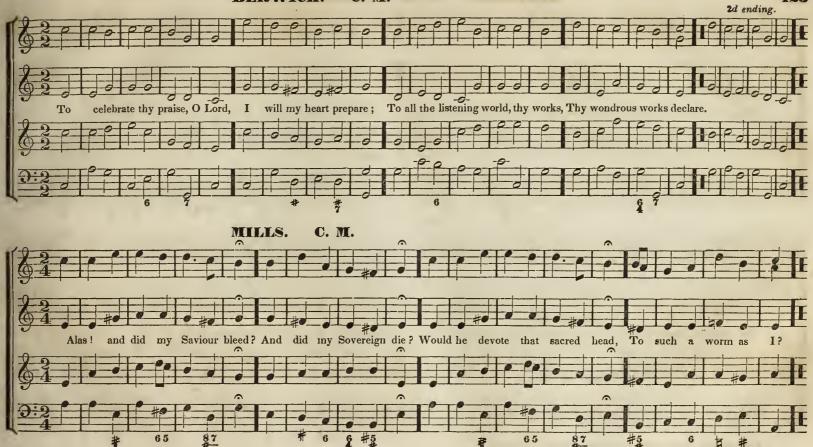


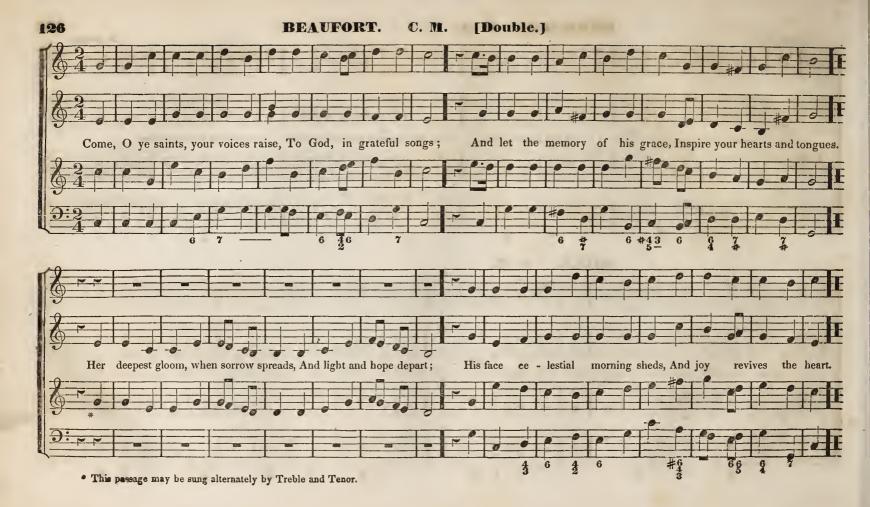


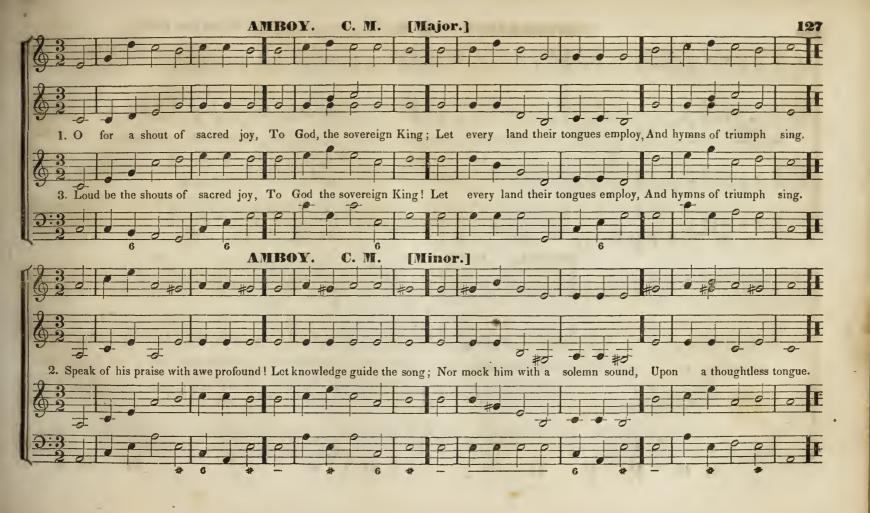


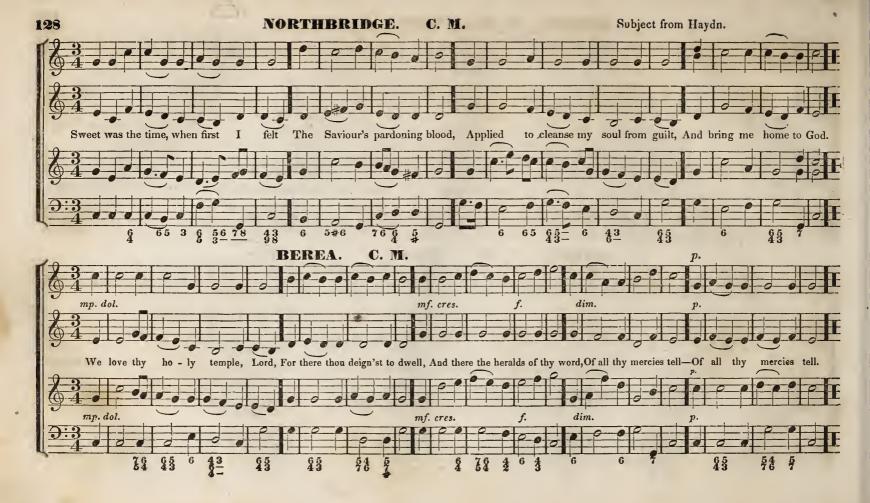


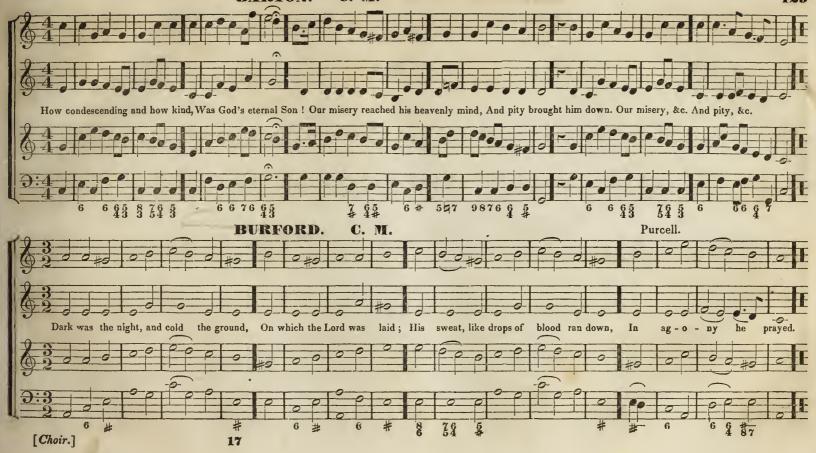




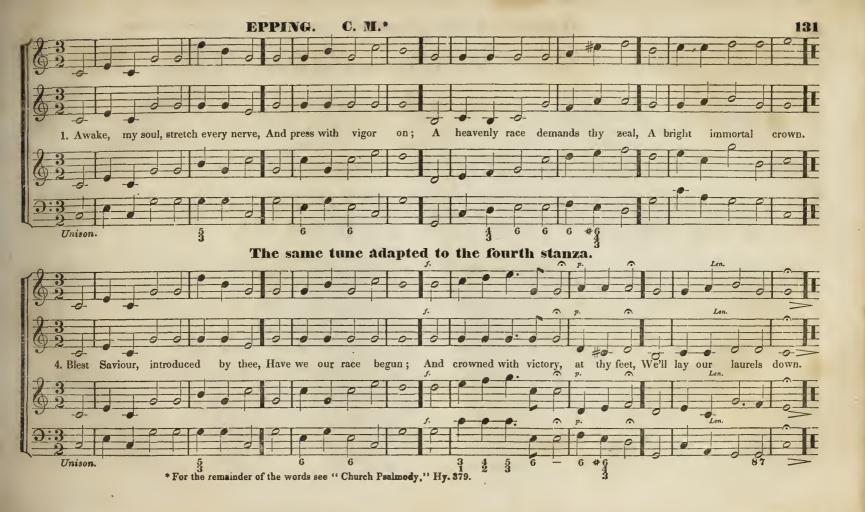








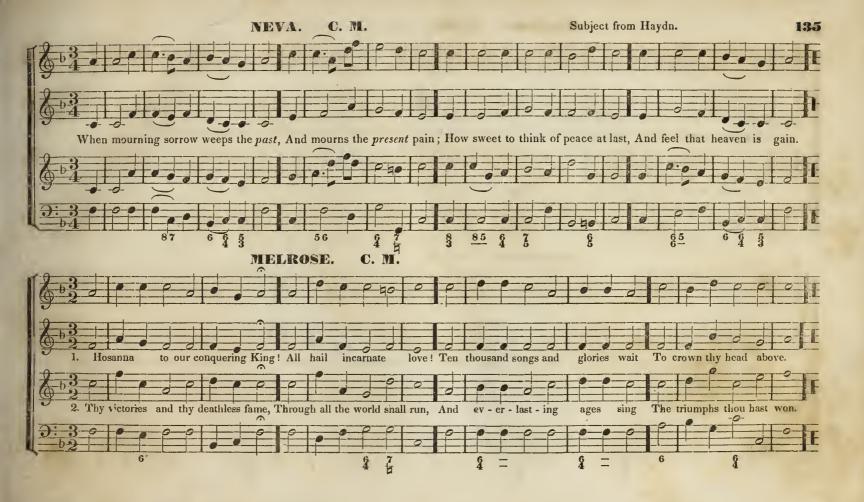


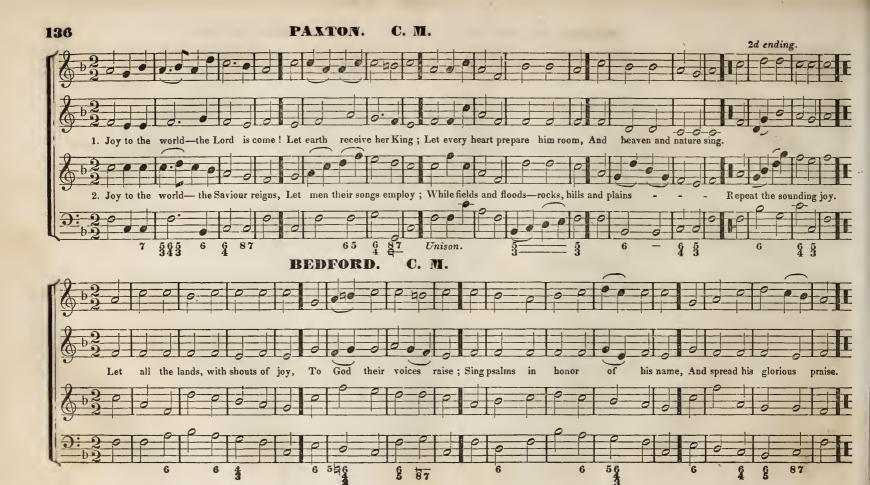


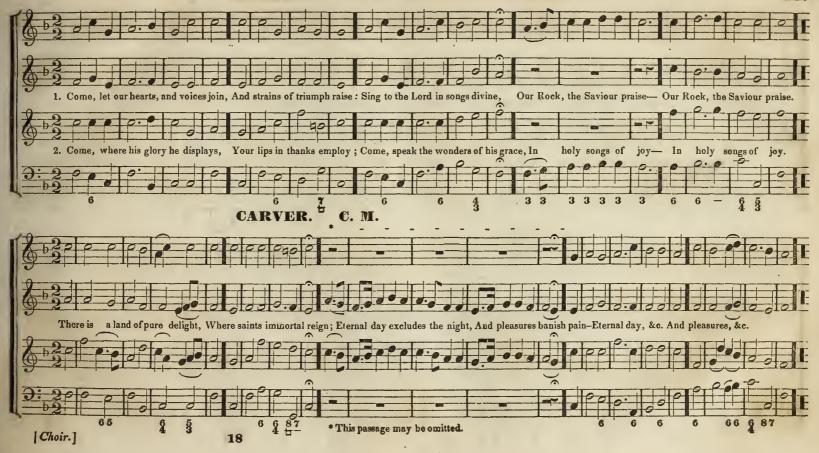




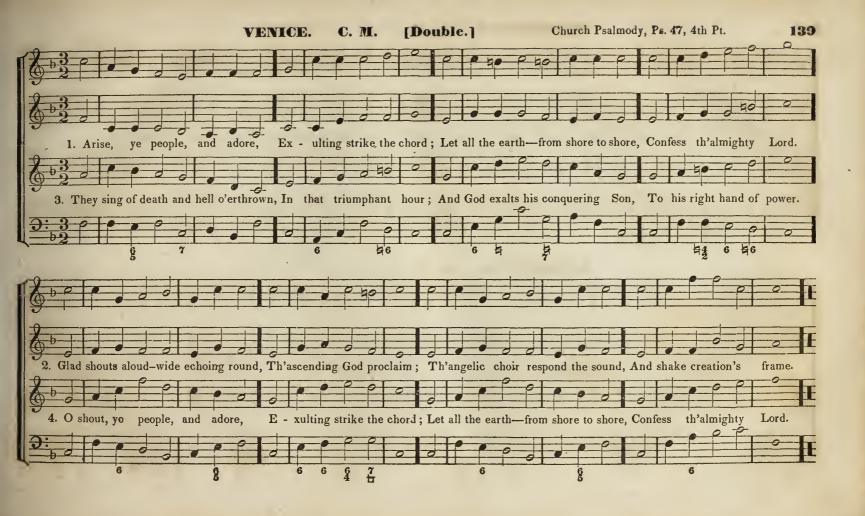






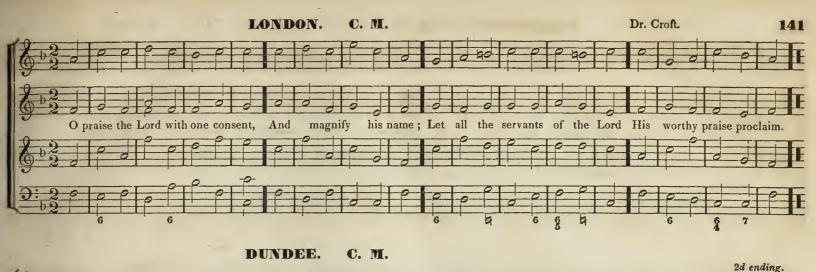


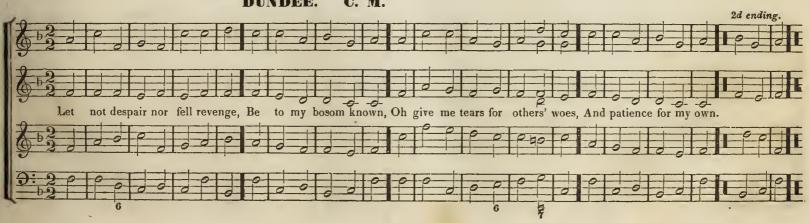


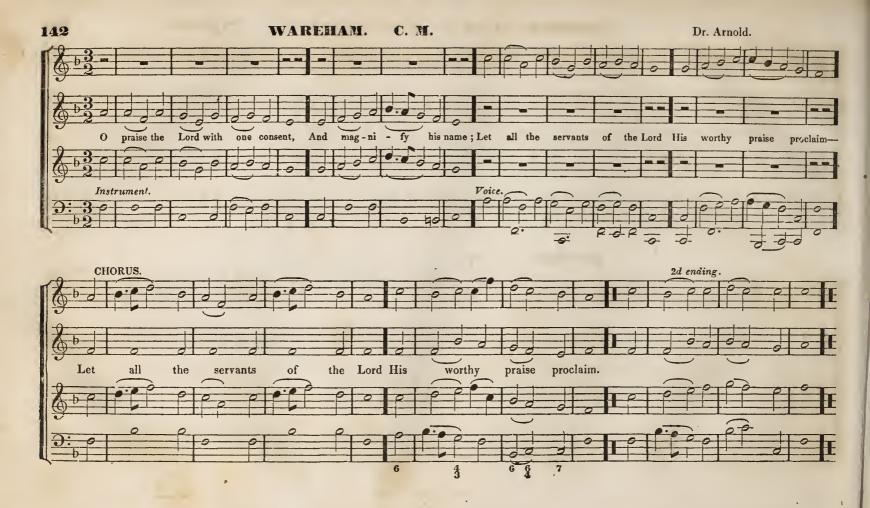


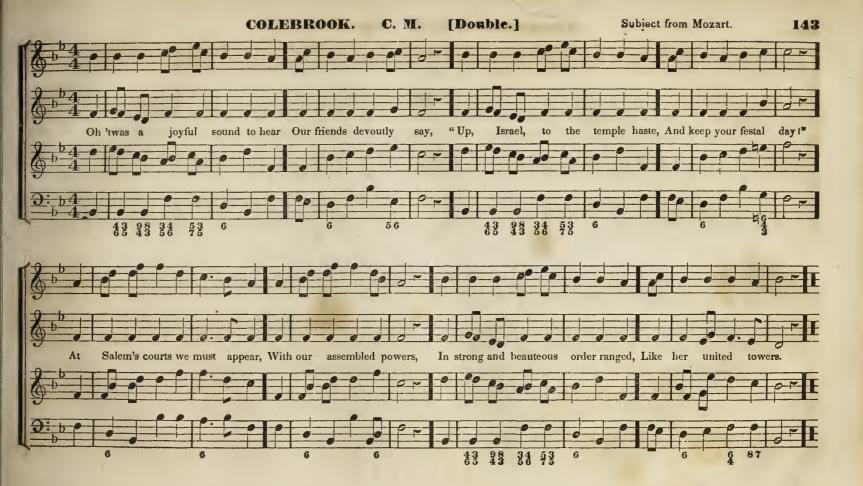


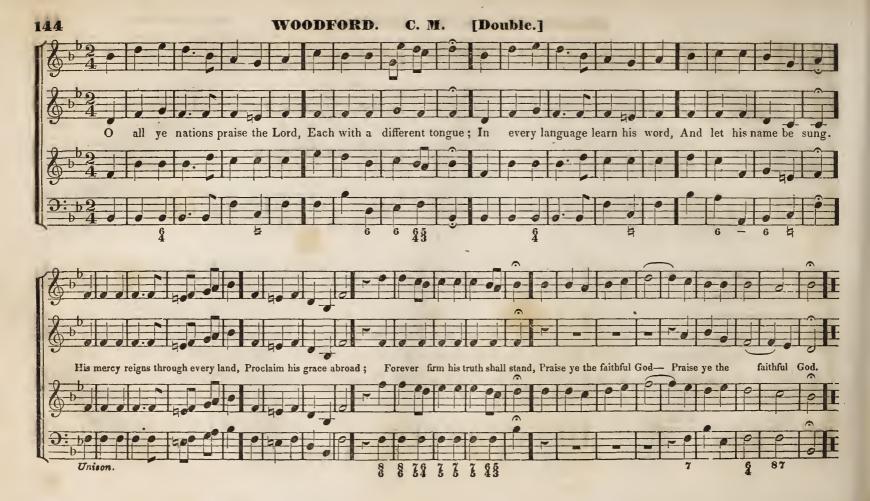


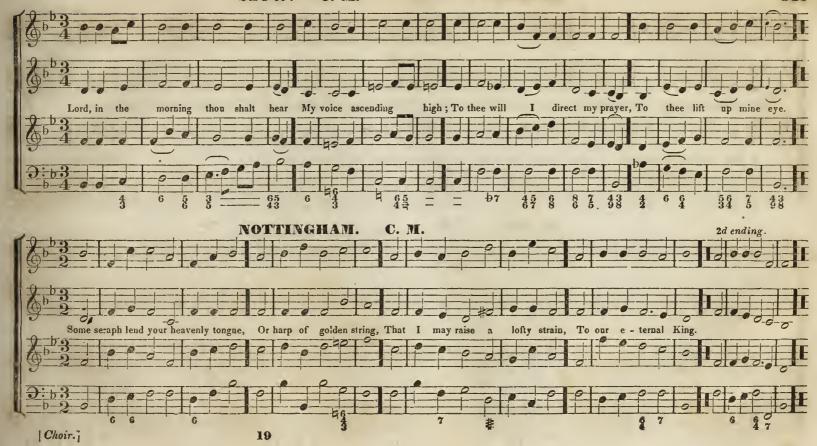








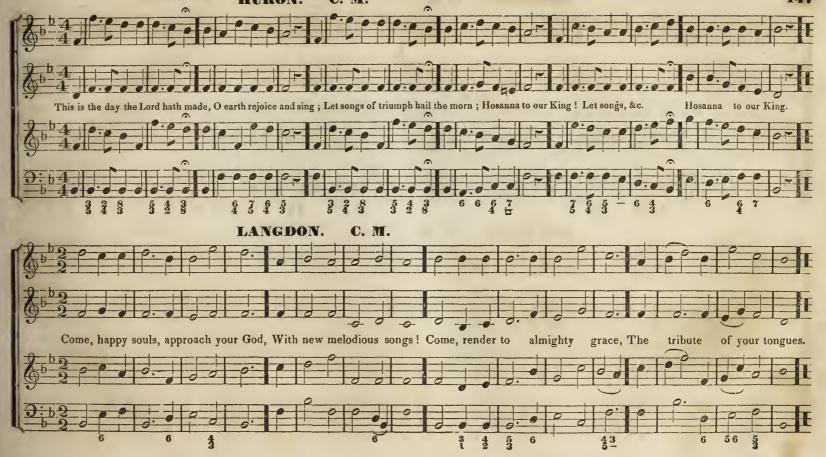


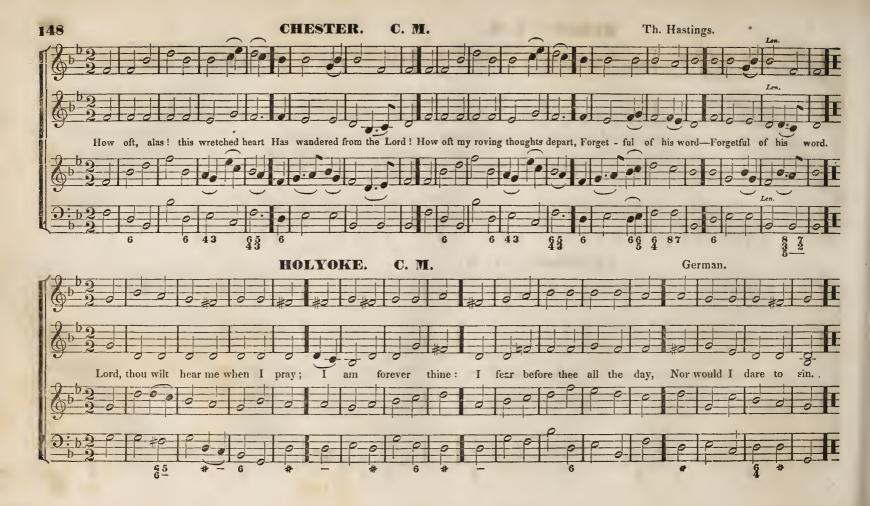




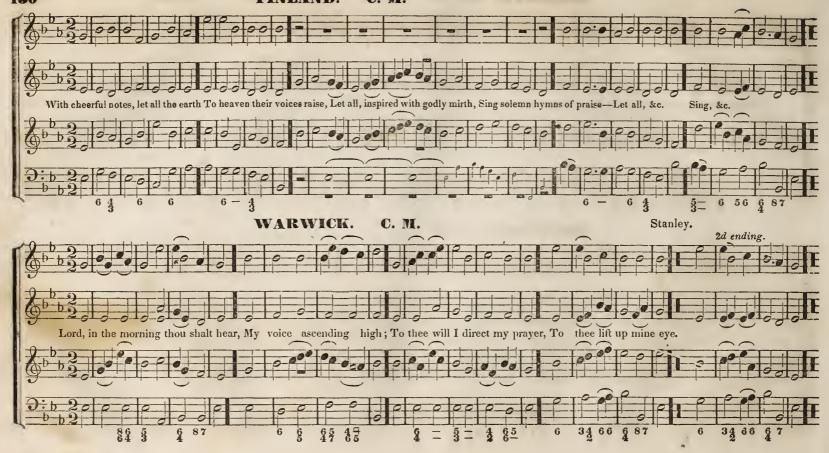


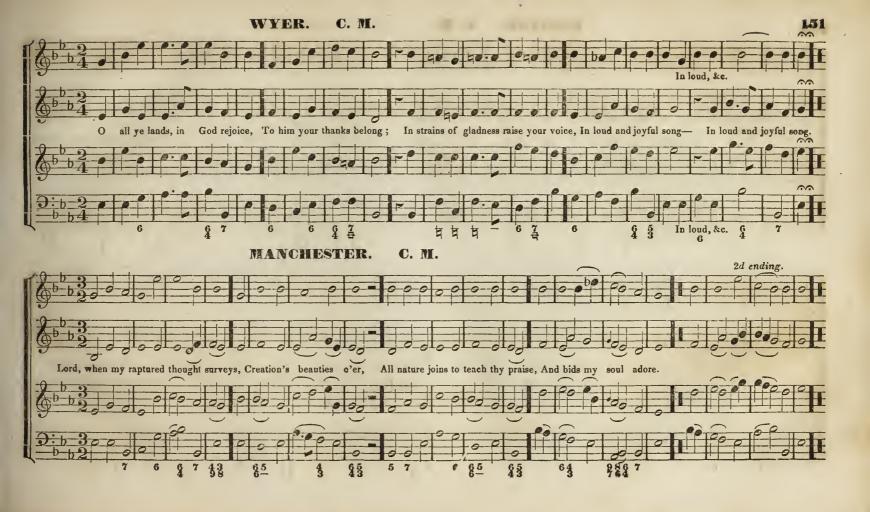


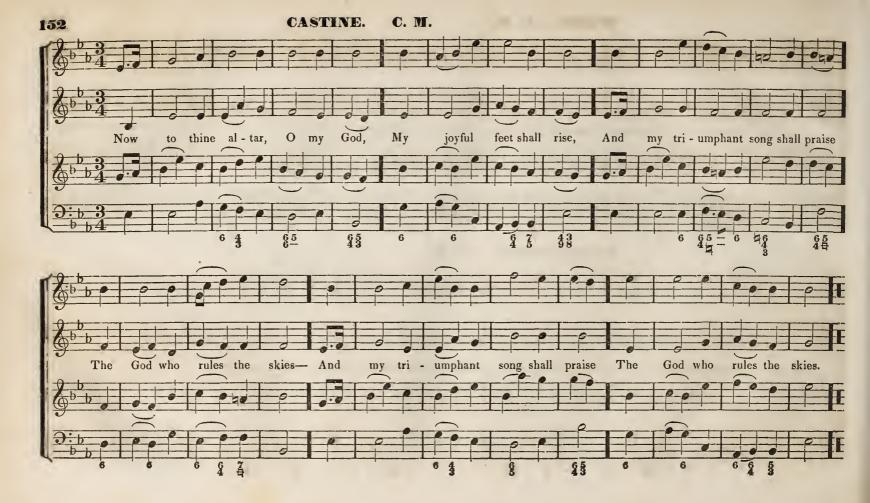






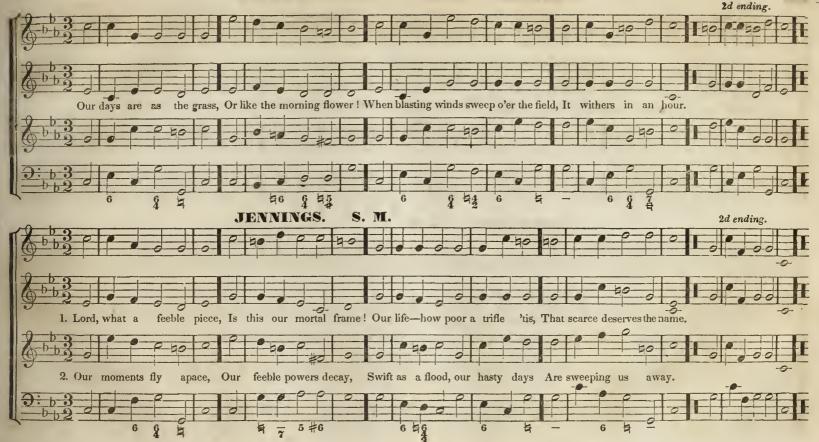


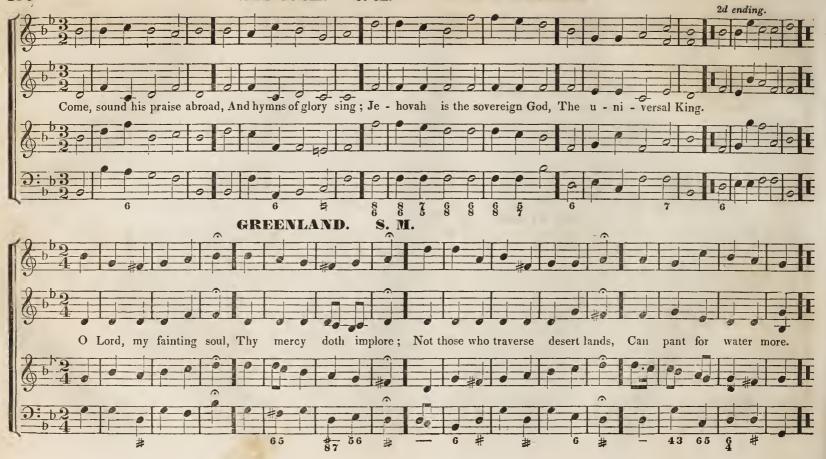


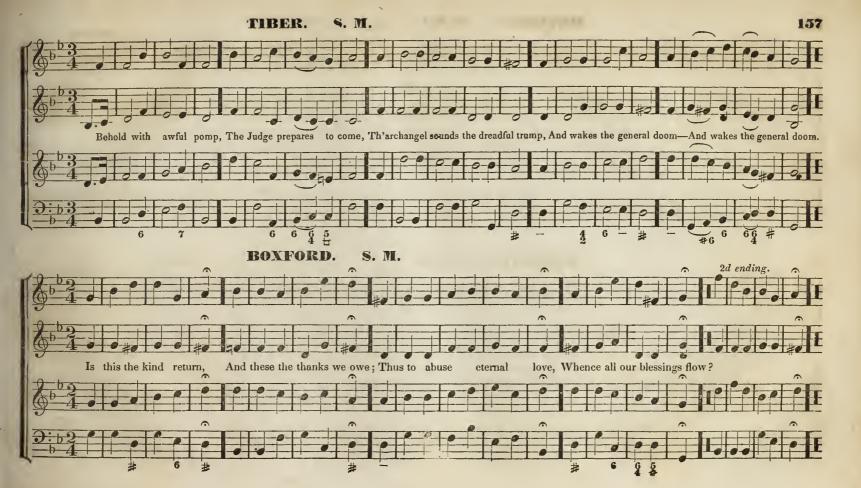






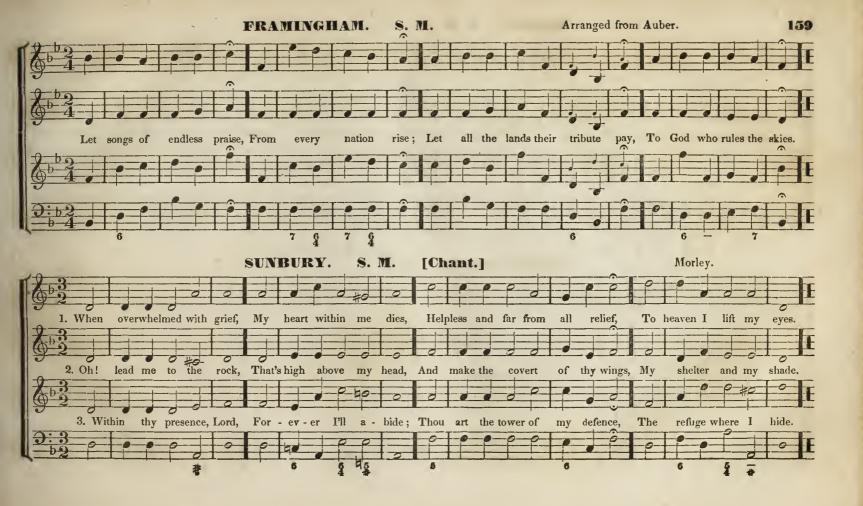




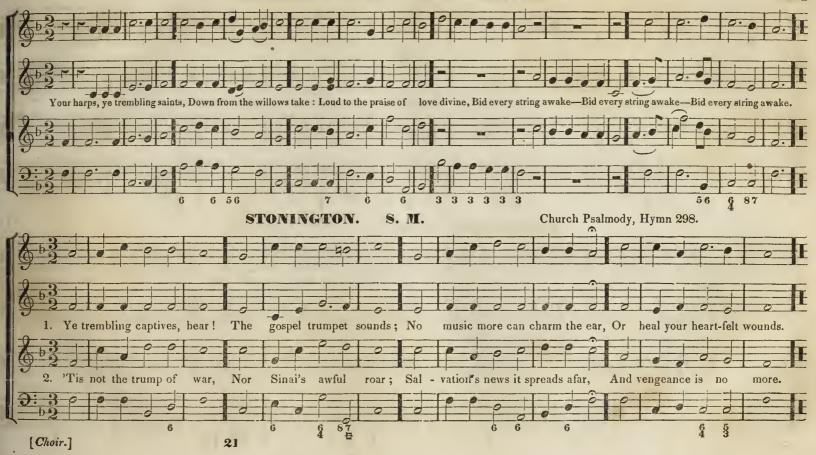




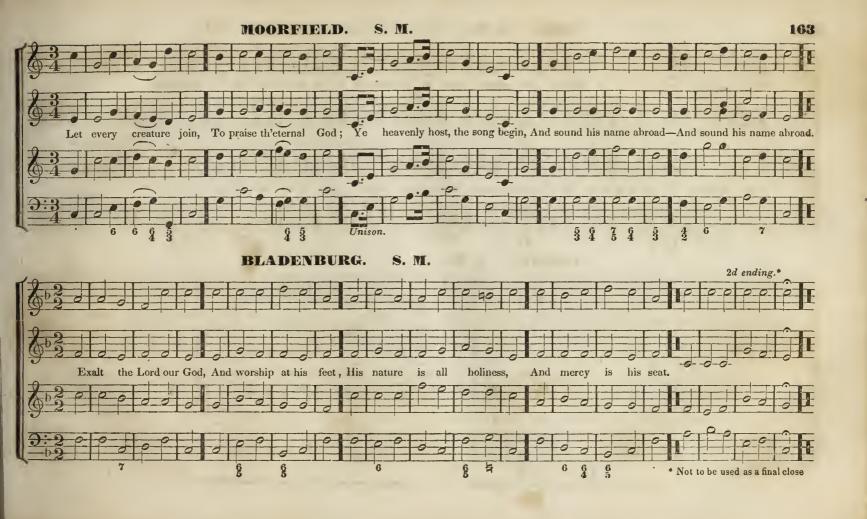




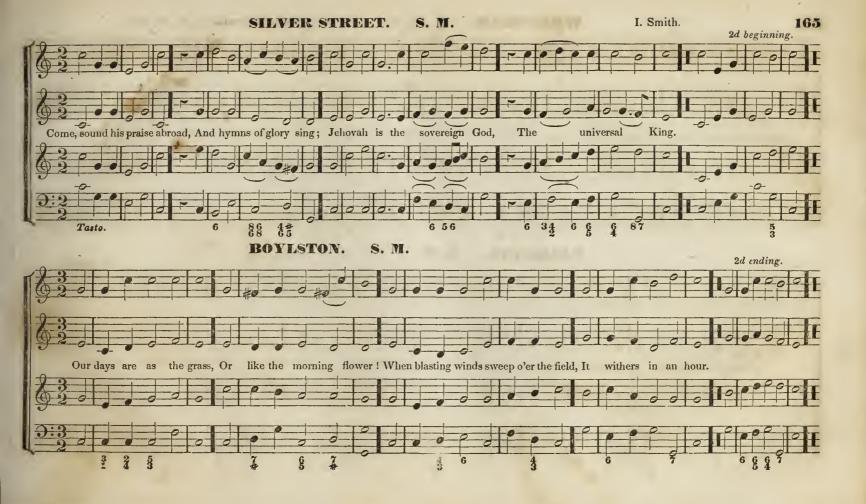




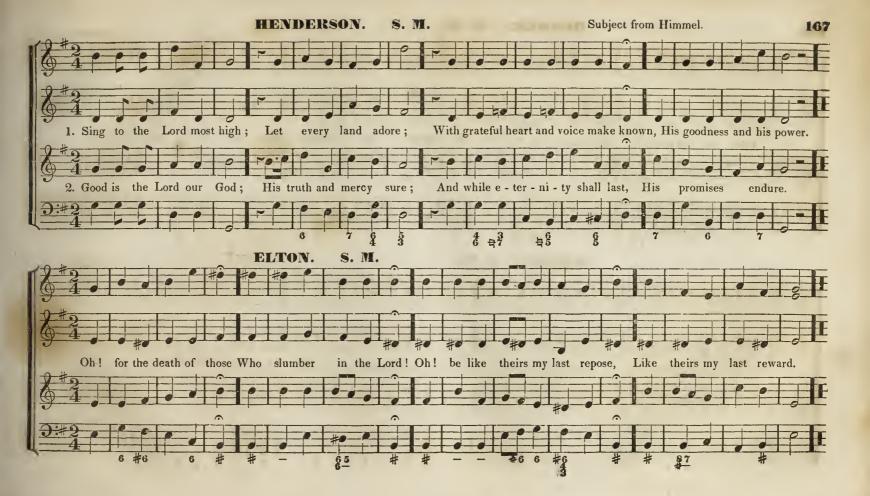


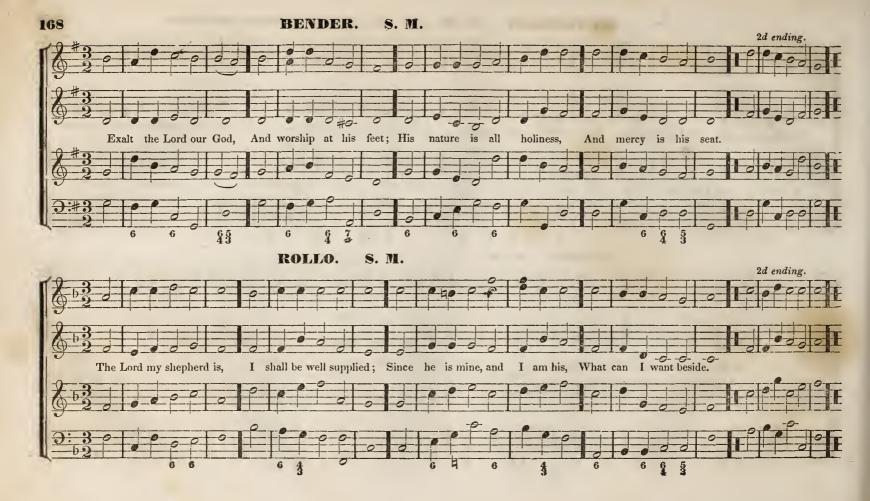














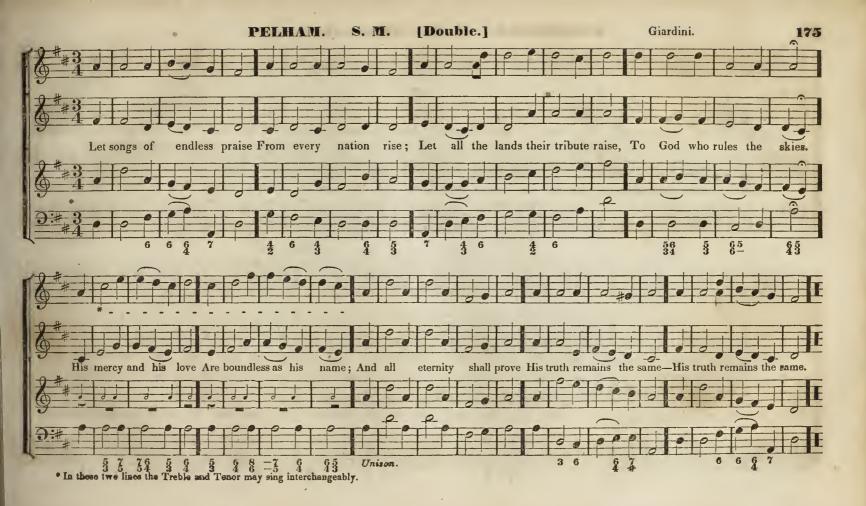




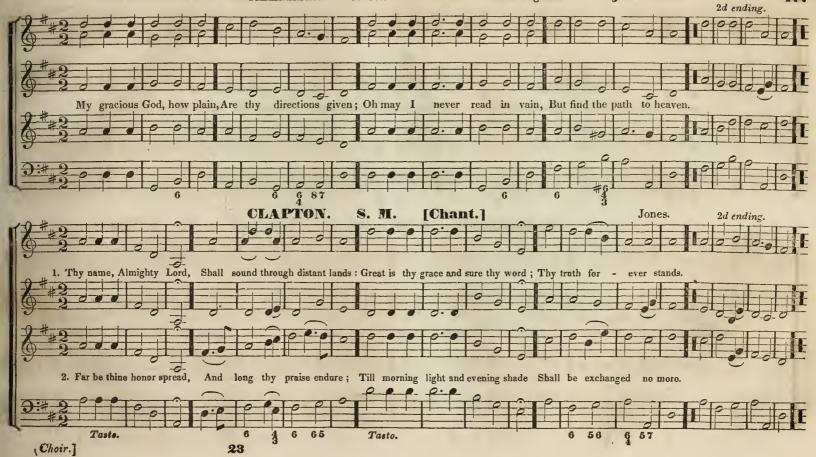


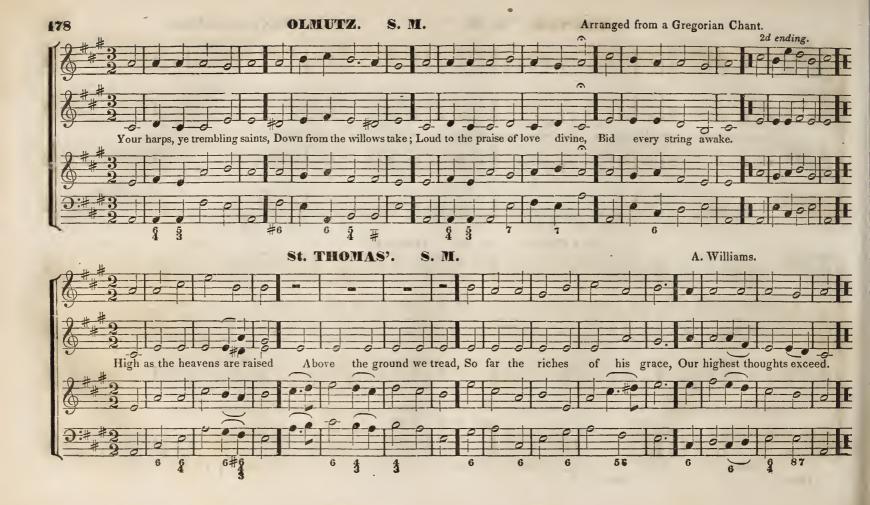




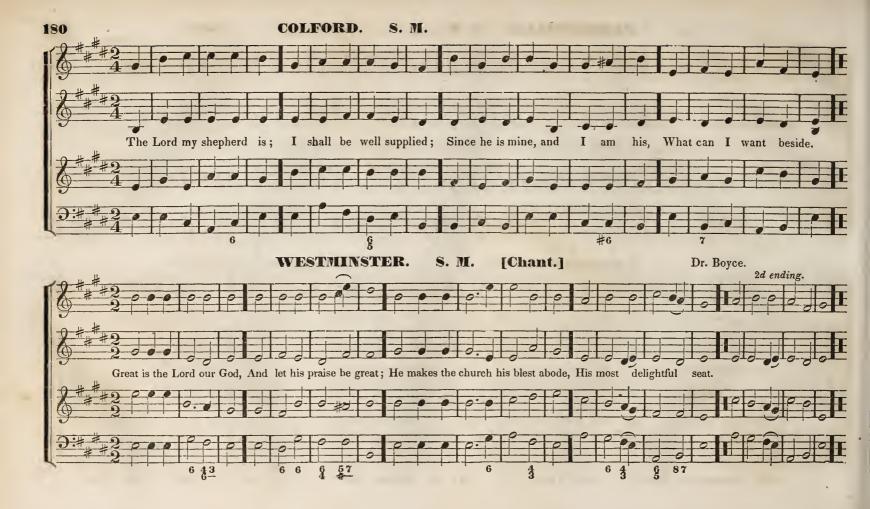








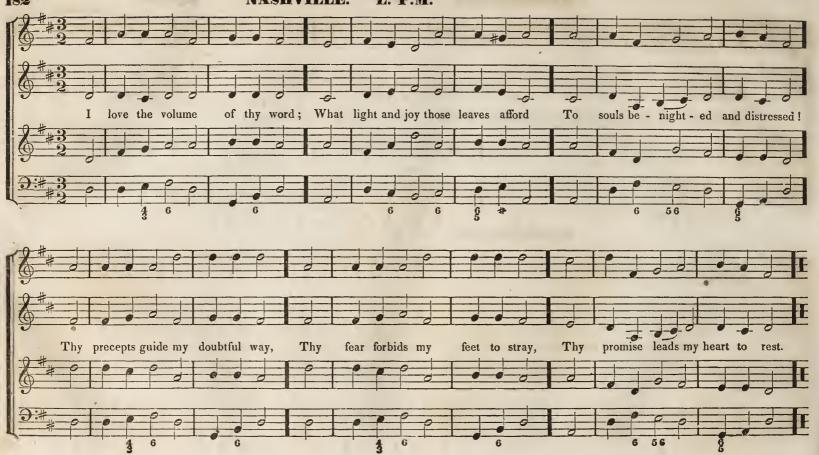


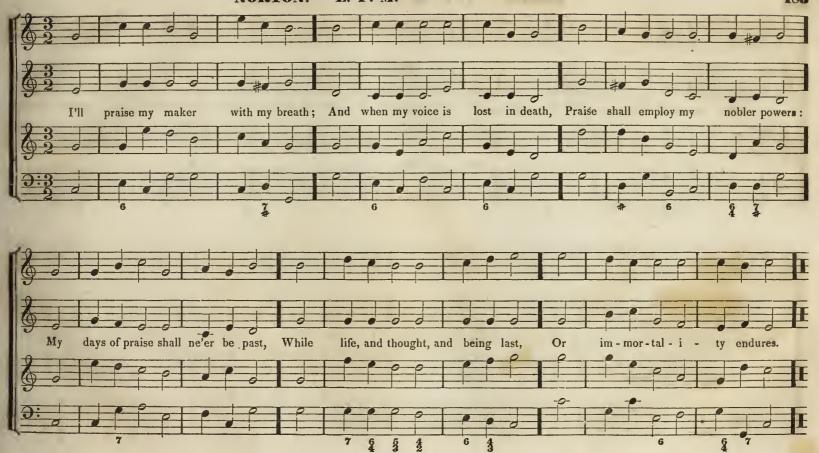




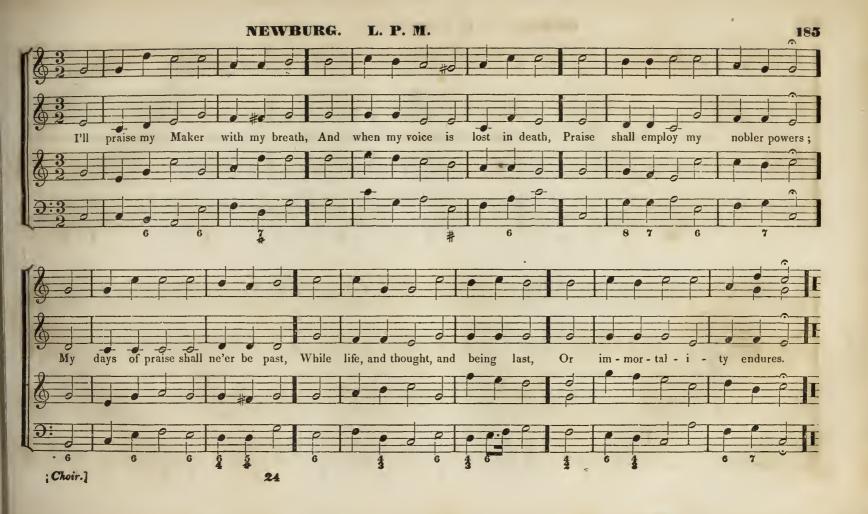


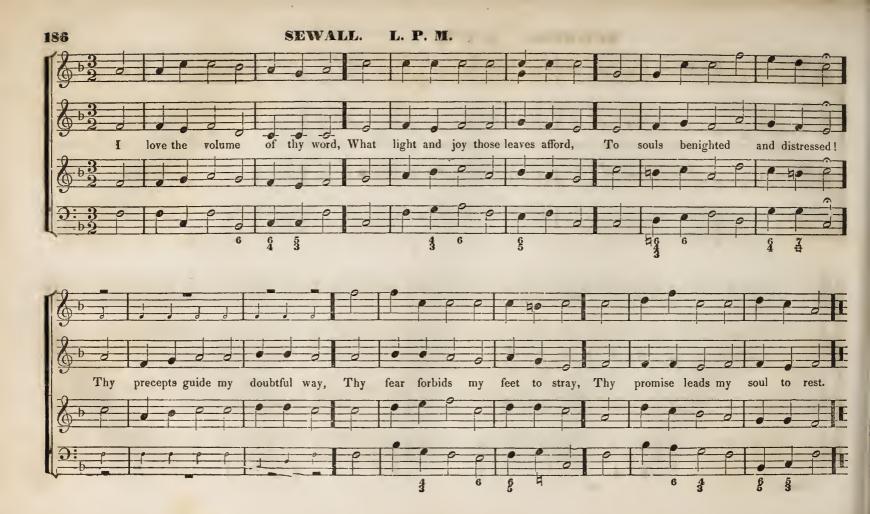
NASHVILLE. L. P.M.

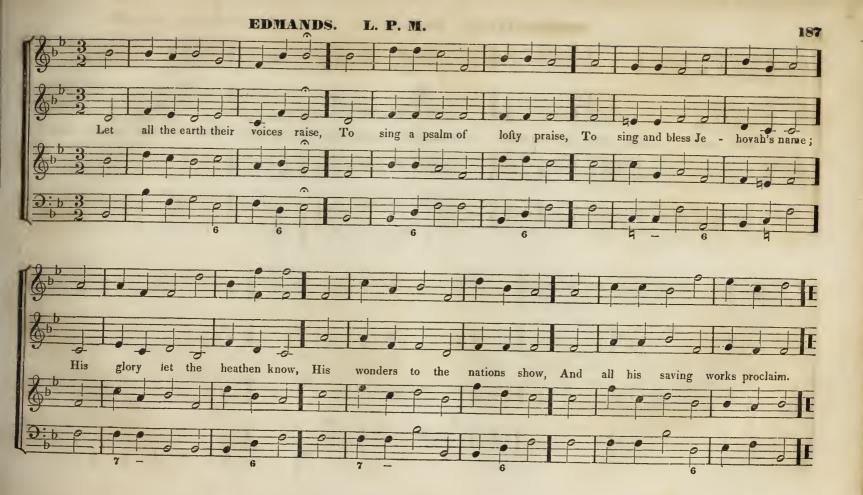




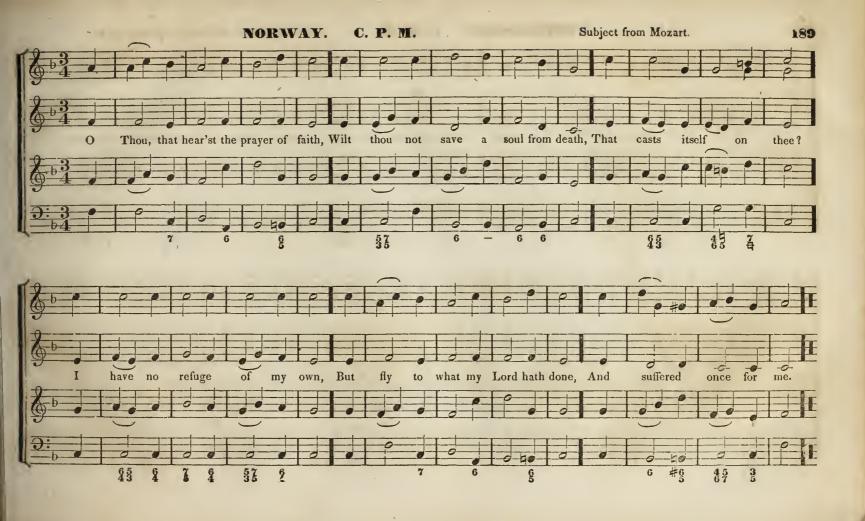


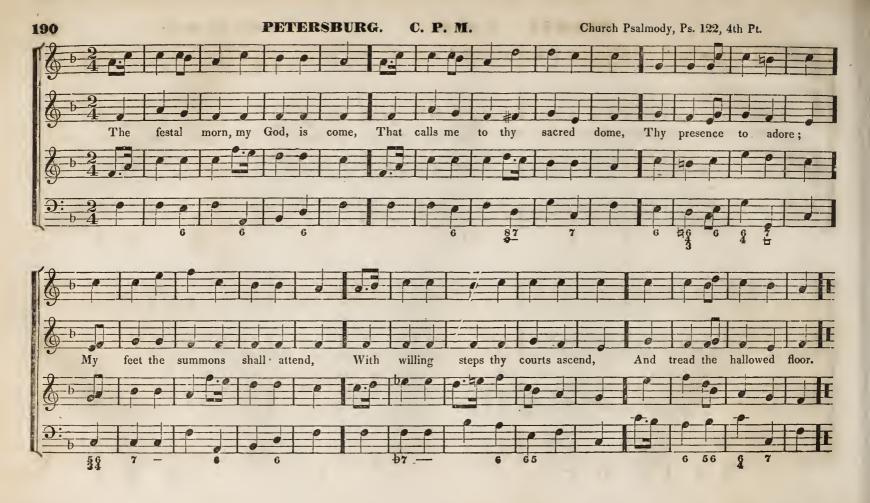


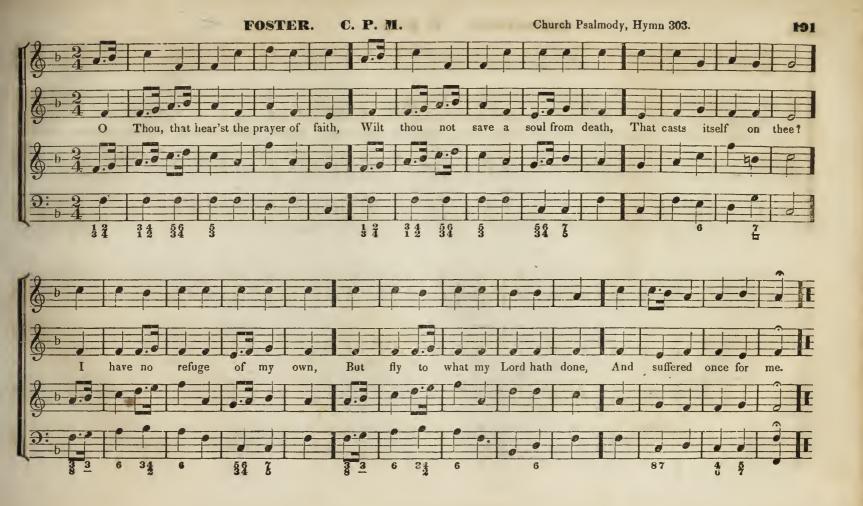


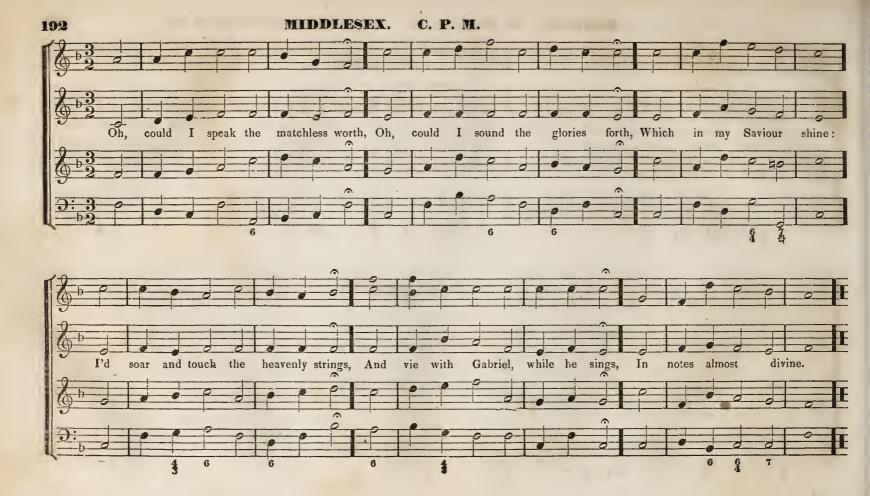


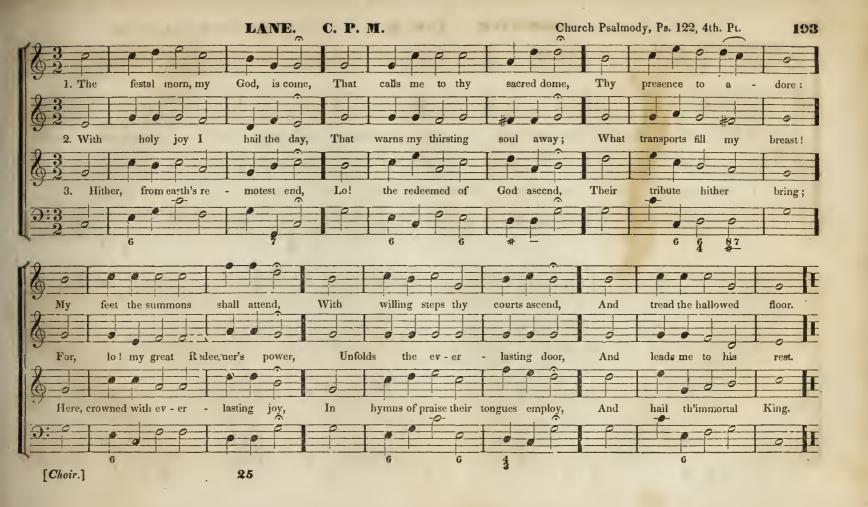


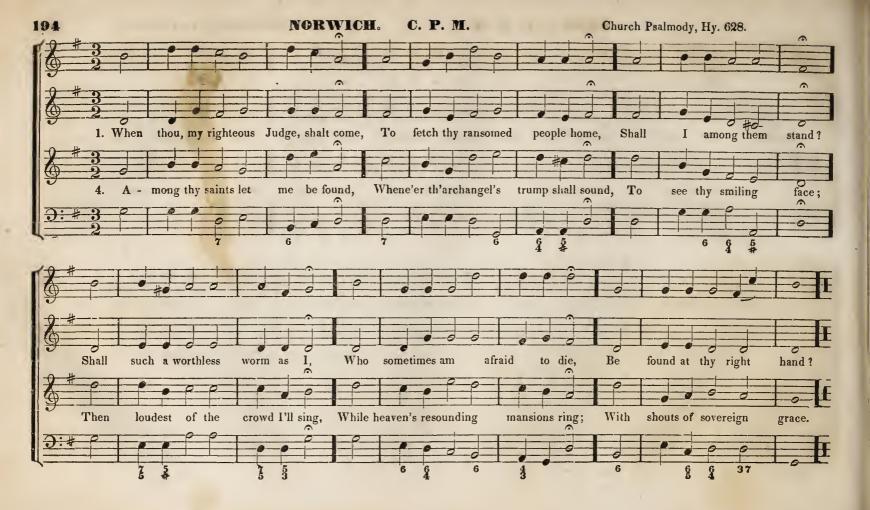


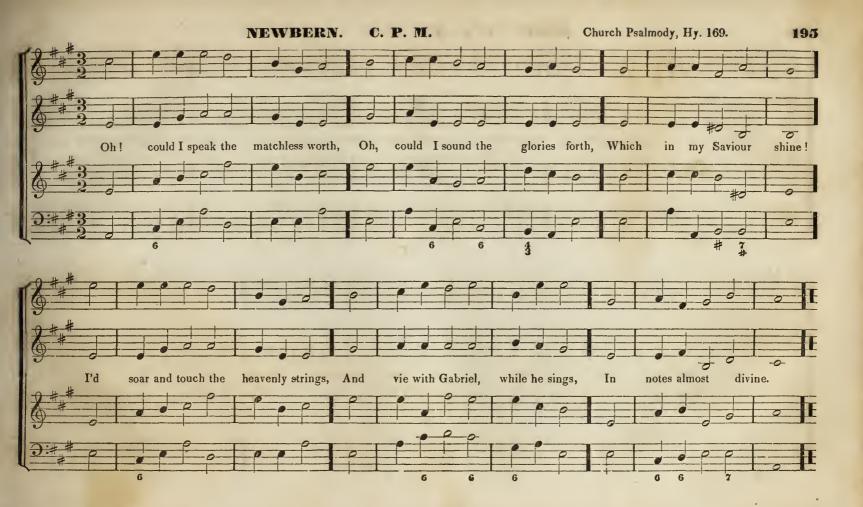










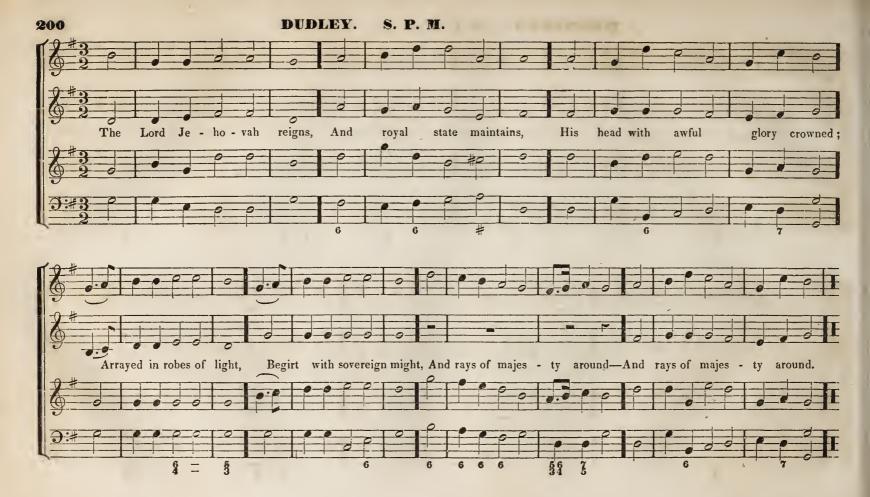




* Let this passage be sung alternately by Trebles and Tenors.

87

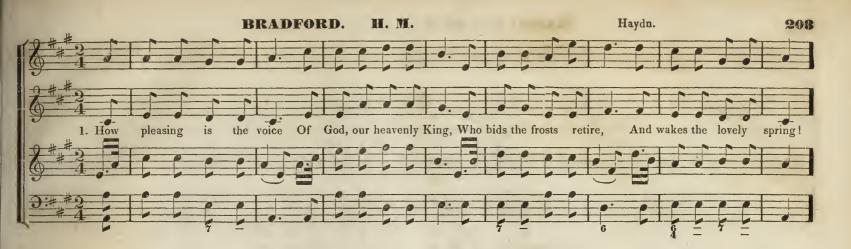






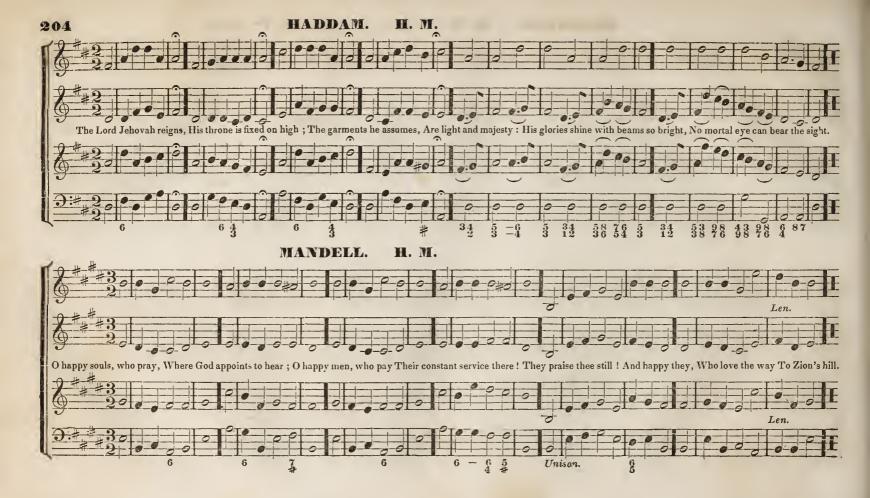








The morn, with glory crowned,
His hand arrays in smiles:
He bids the eve decline,
Rejoicing o'er the hills:
The evening breeze,
His breath perfumes;
His beauty blooms
In flowers and trees



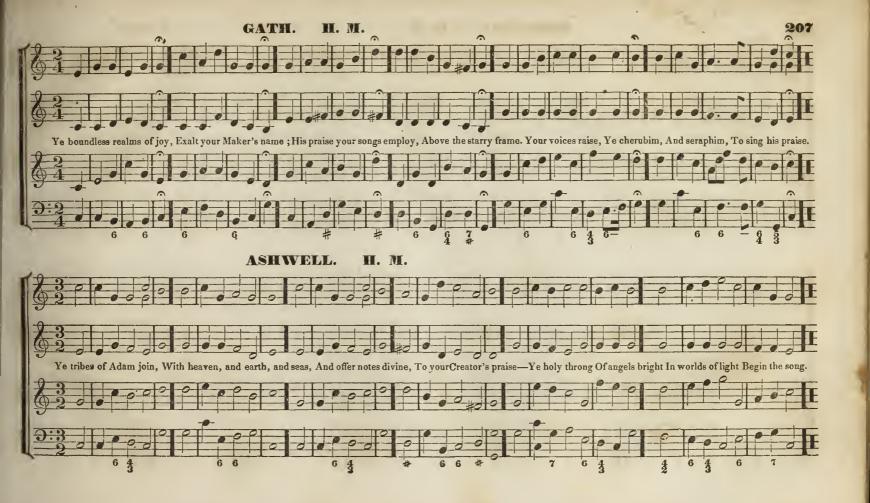


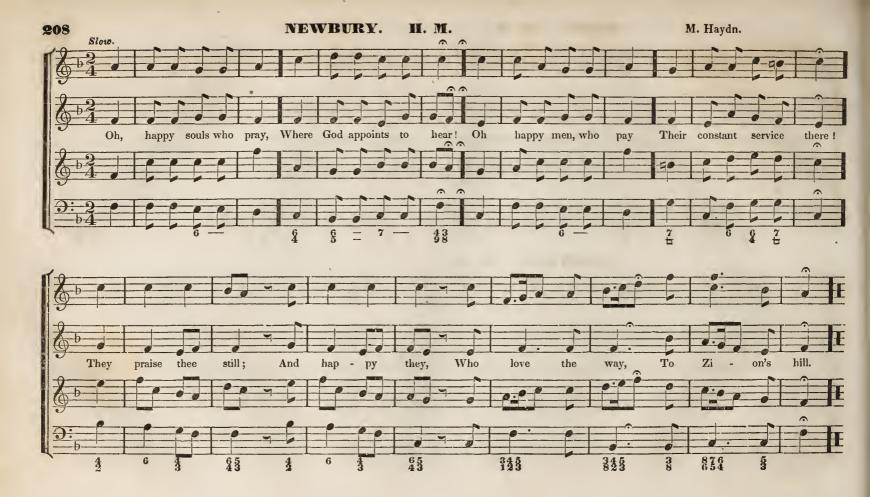


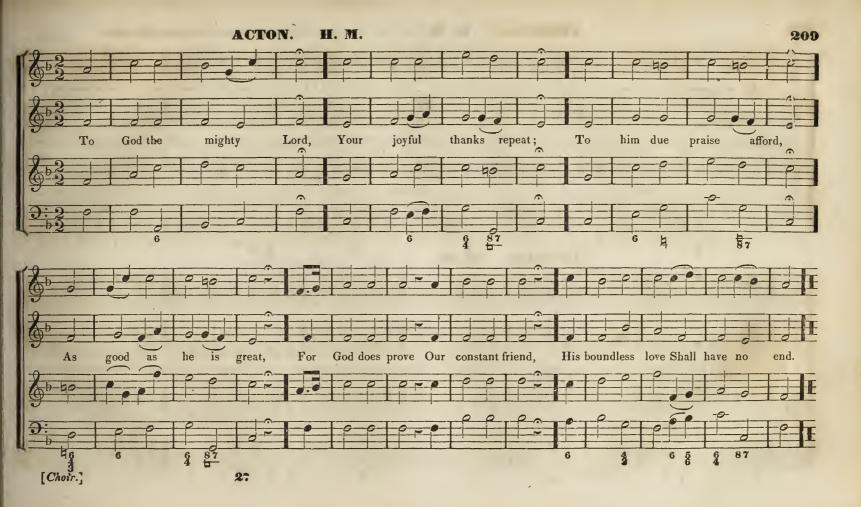
Unison.

Unison.

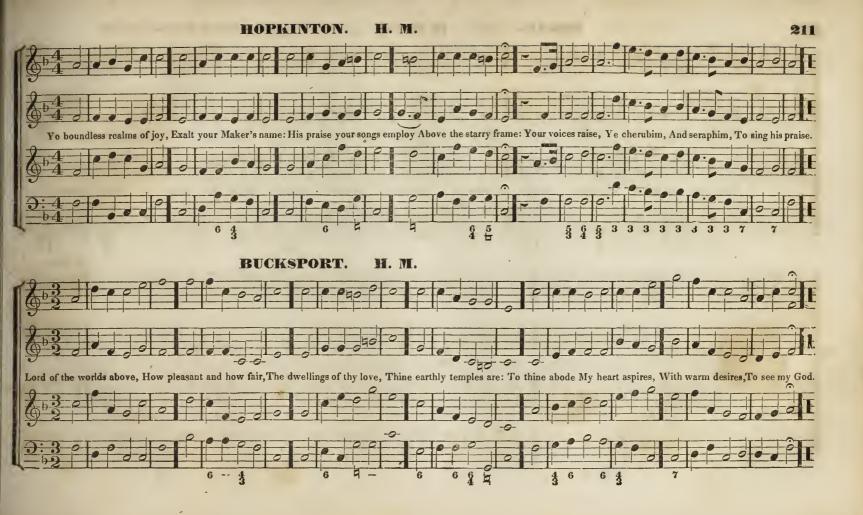
Unison.





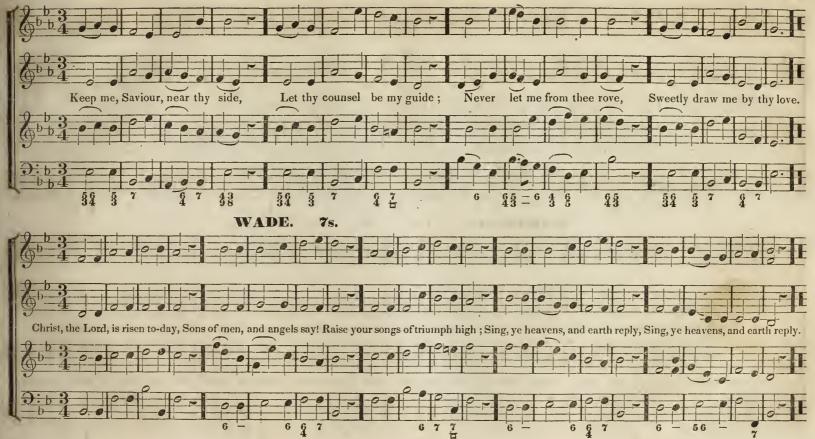




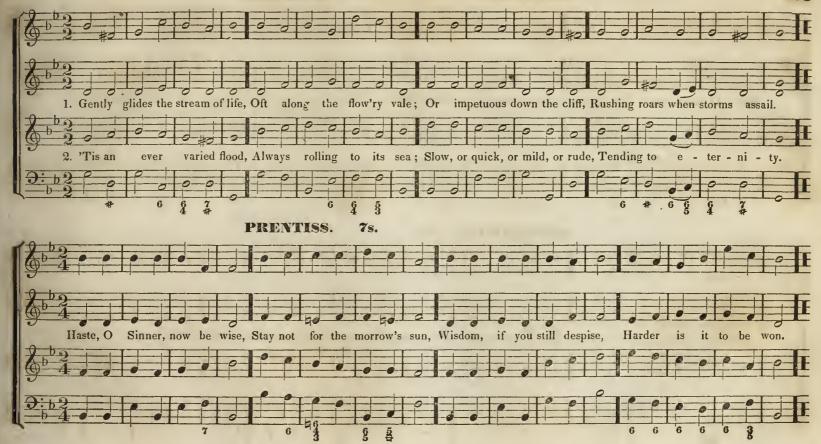




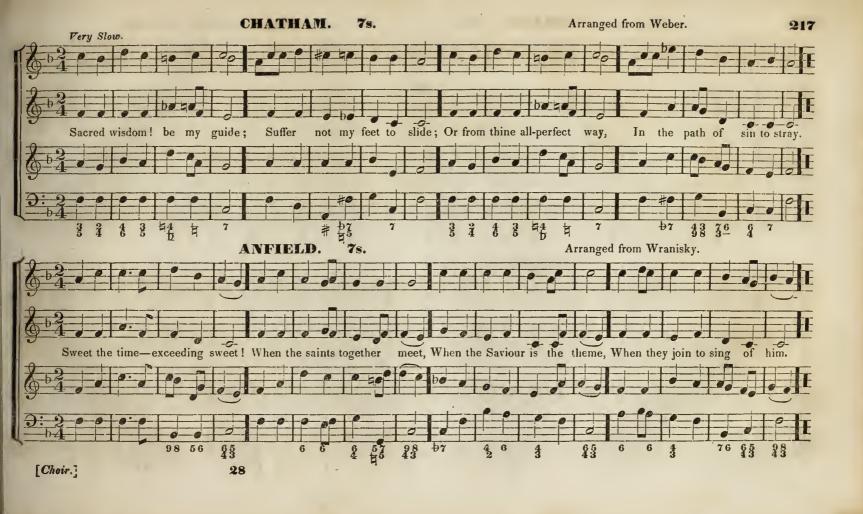
213











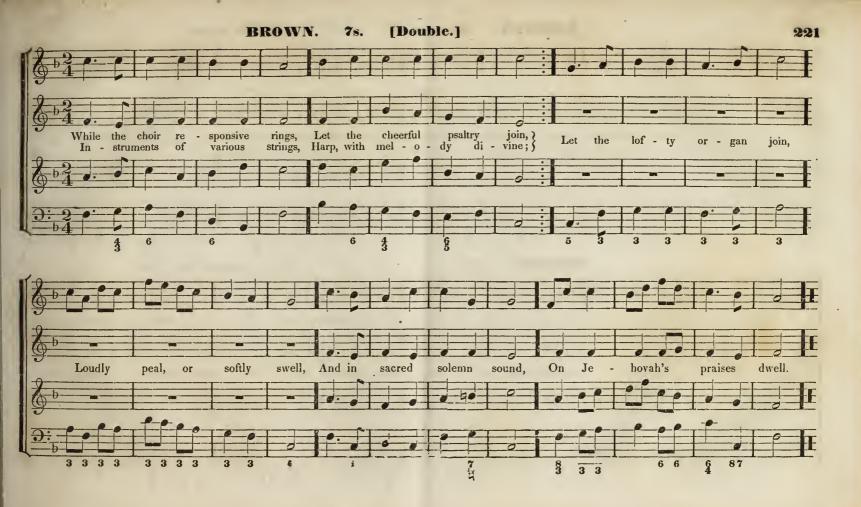


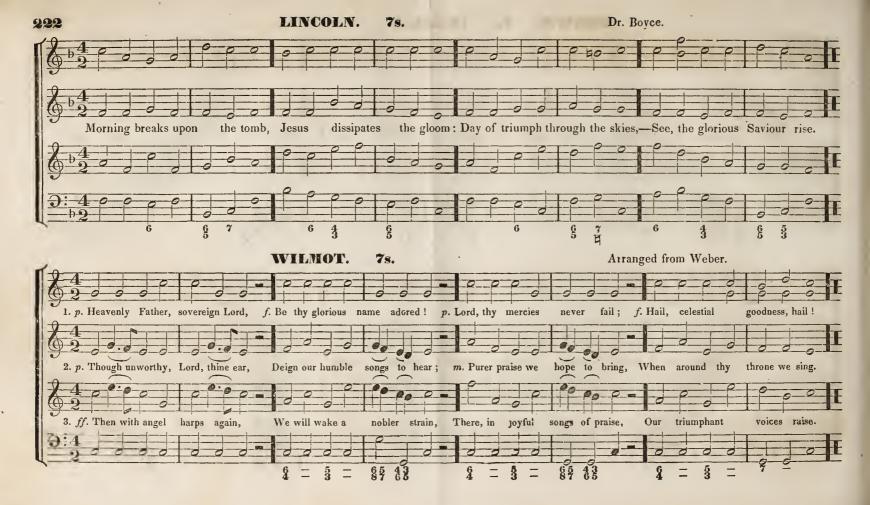


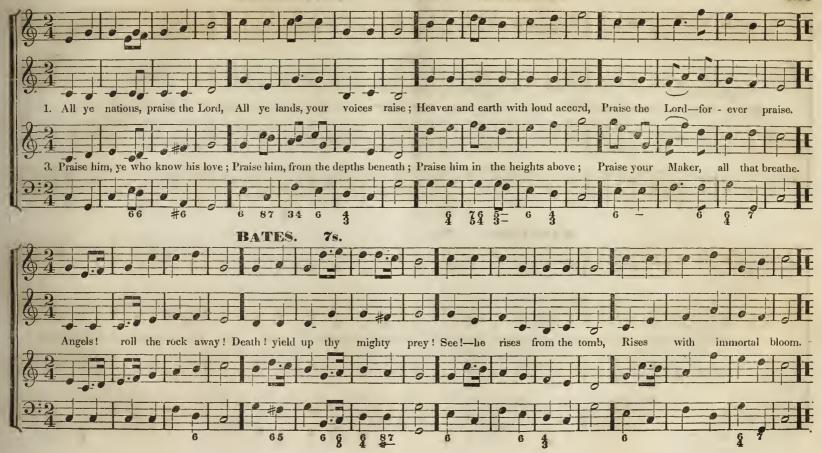








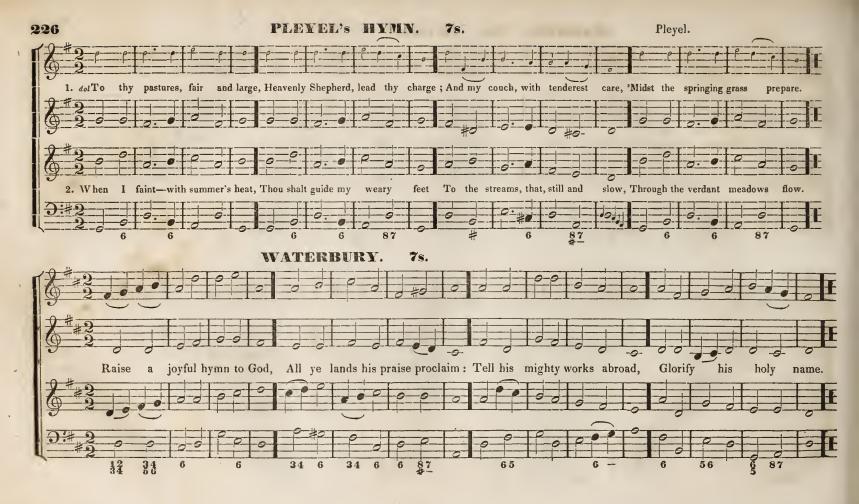




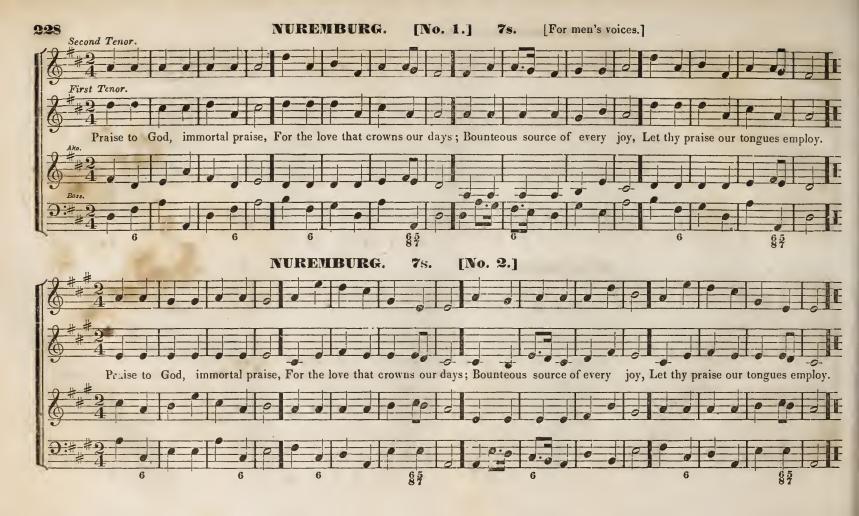
7s.

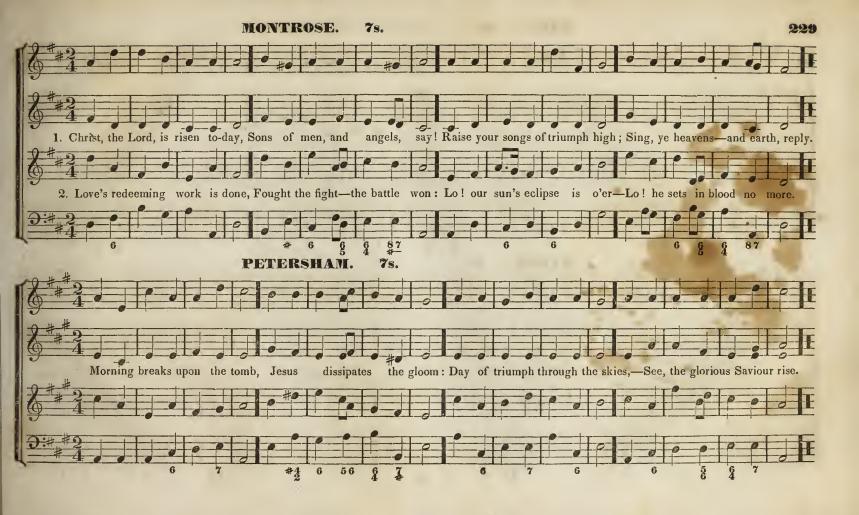




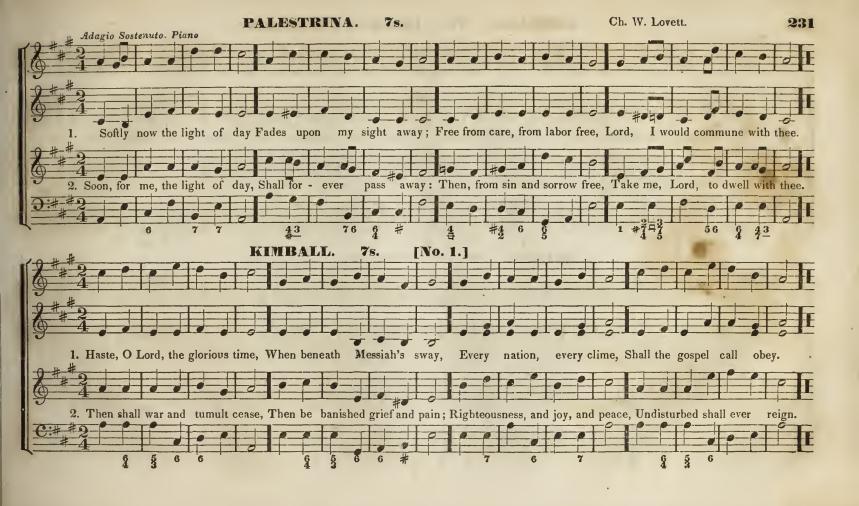




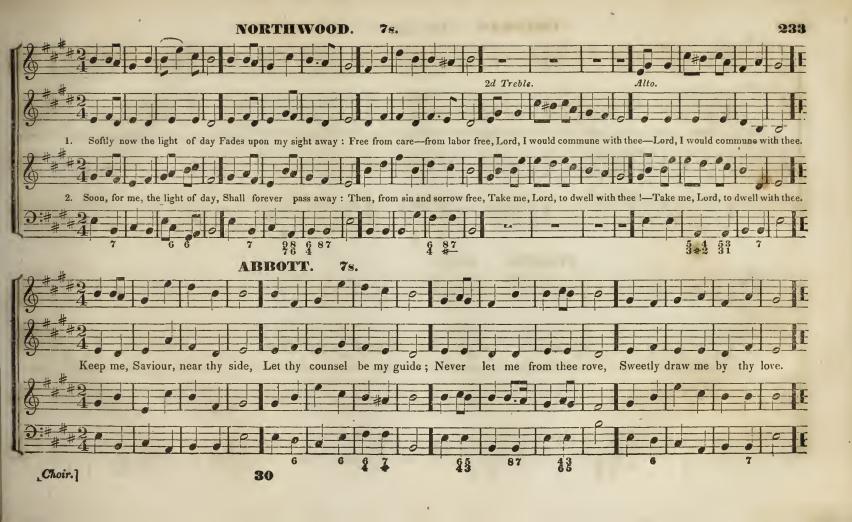




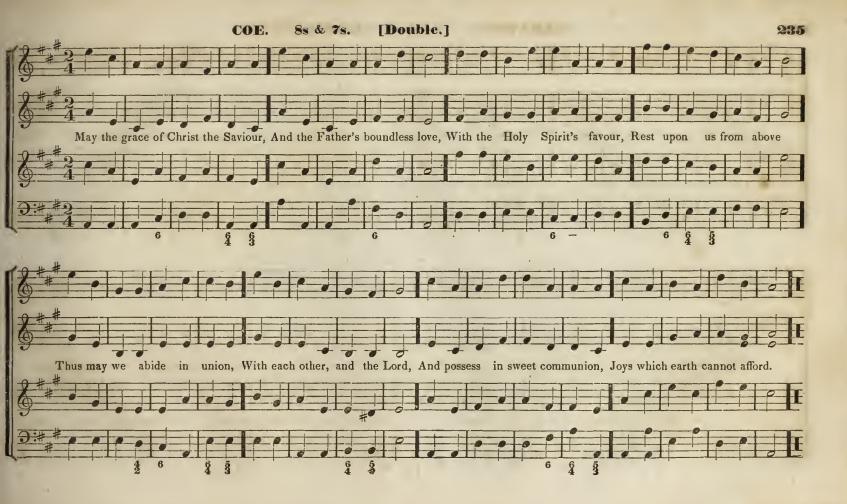


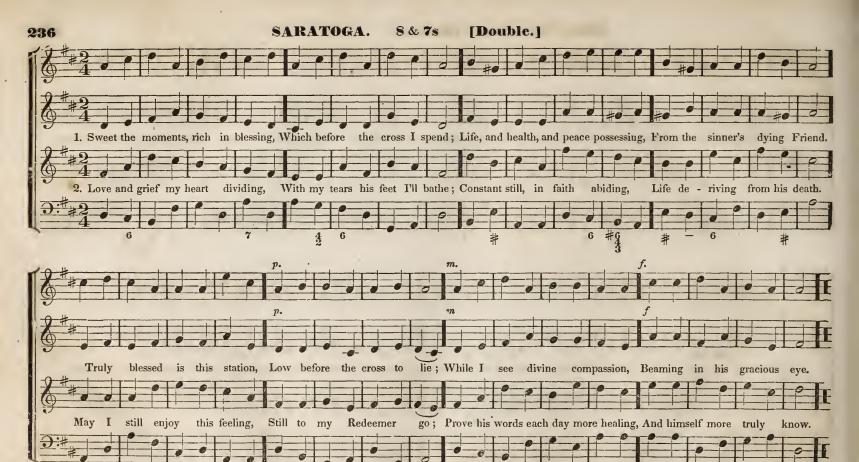


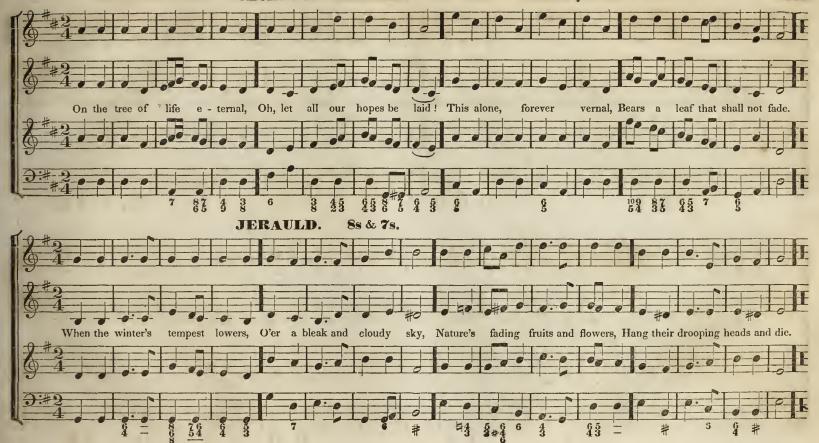




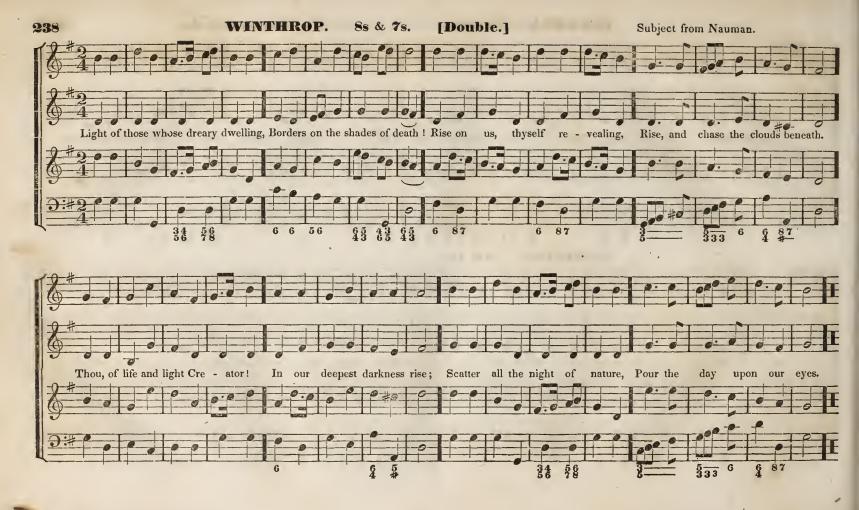


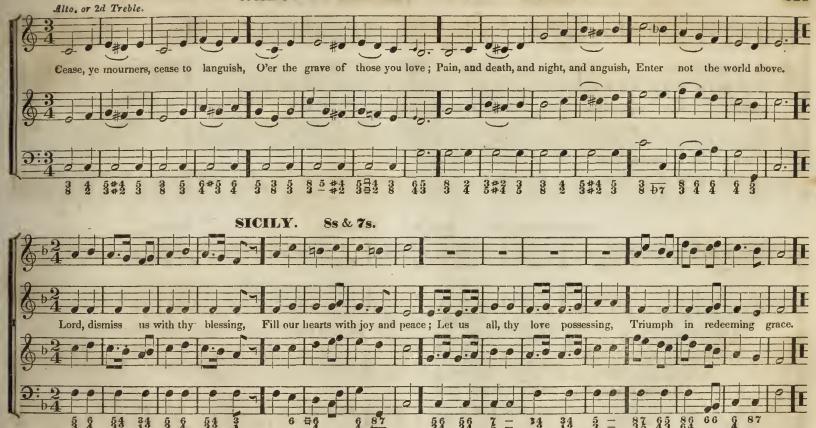






88 & 78.

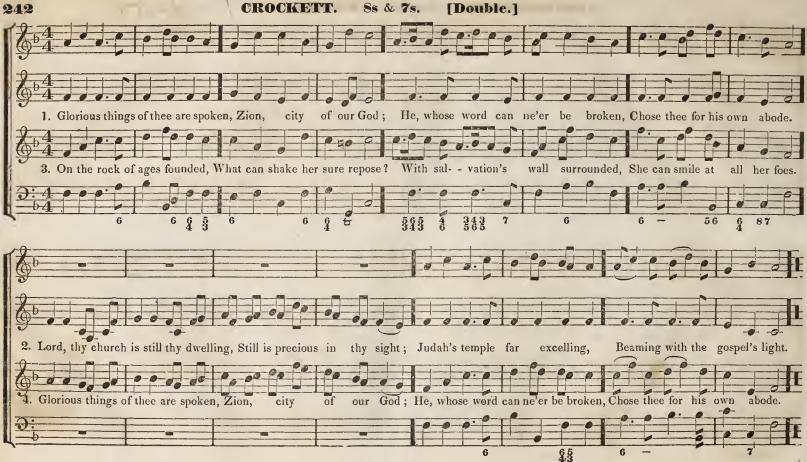


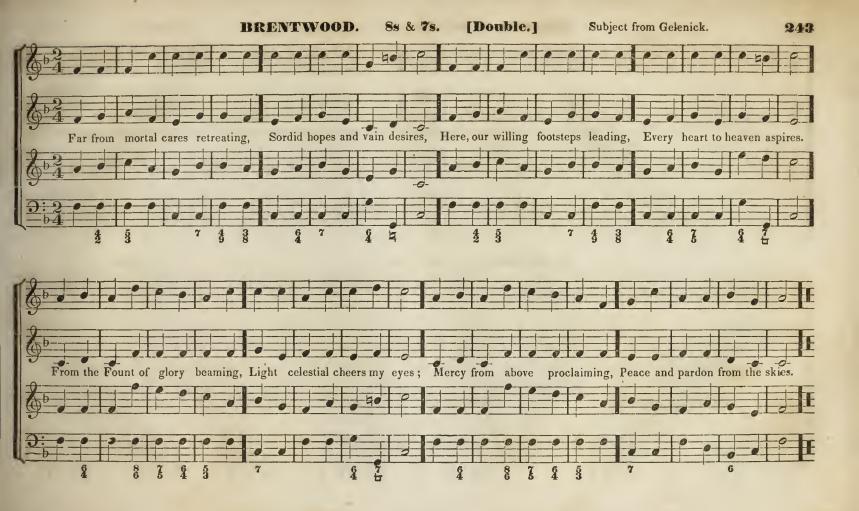


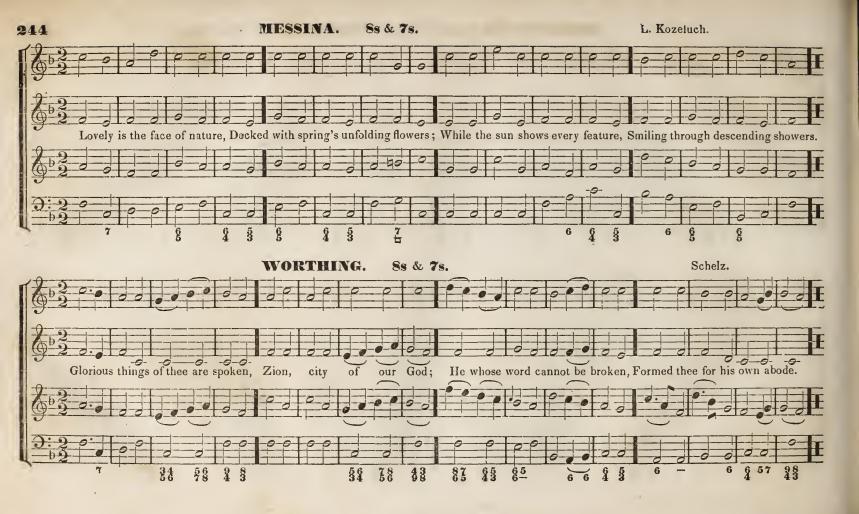










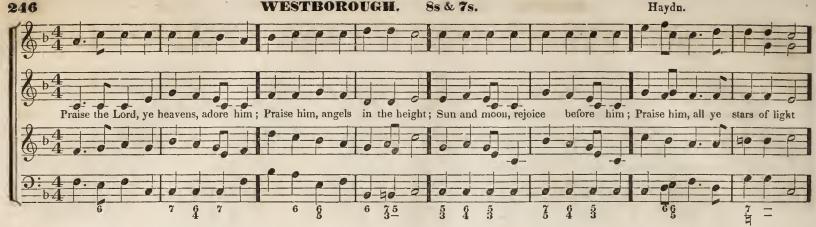






85 & 75.

Haydn.





- 2 Praise the Lord, for he hath spoken; Worlds his mighty word obeyed; Laws which never can be broken, For their guidance he hath made. Hallelujah, Amen.
- 3 Praise the Lord-for he is glorious; Never shall his promise fail; God hath made his saints victorious, Sin and death shall not prevail. Hallelujah, Amen.
- 4 Praise the God of our salvation, Hosts on high his power proclaim; Heaven and earth, and all creation, Praise and magnify his name! Hallelujah, Amen.







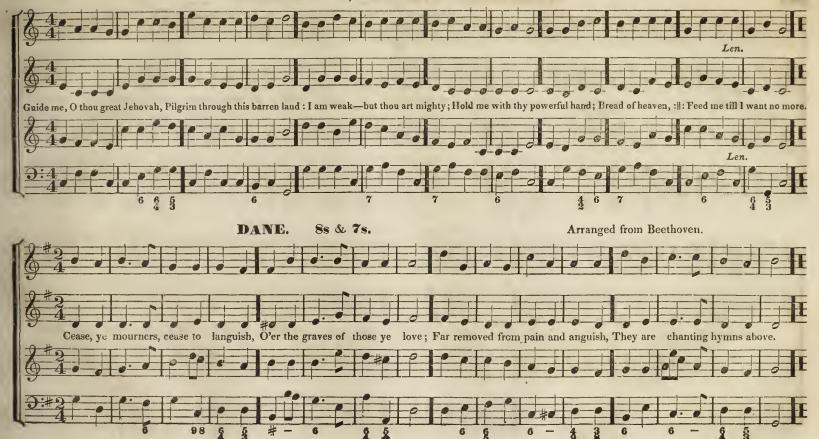


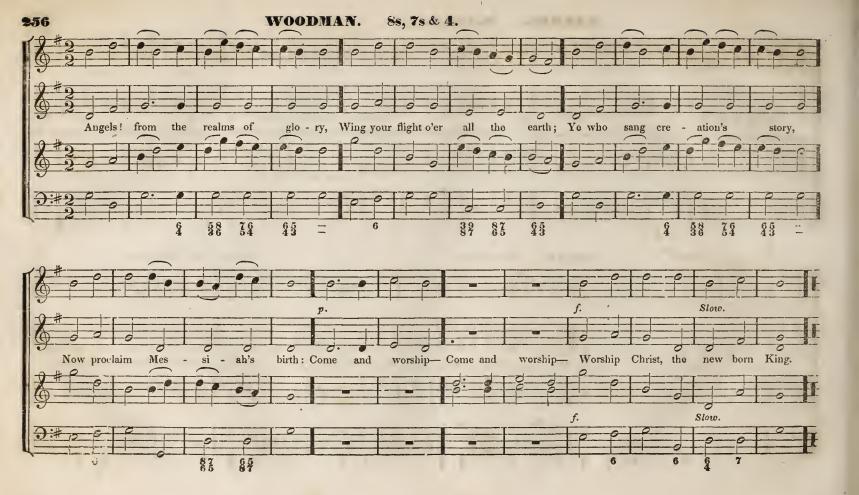


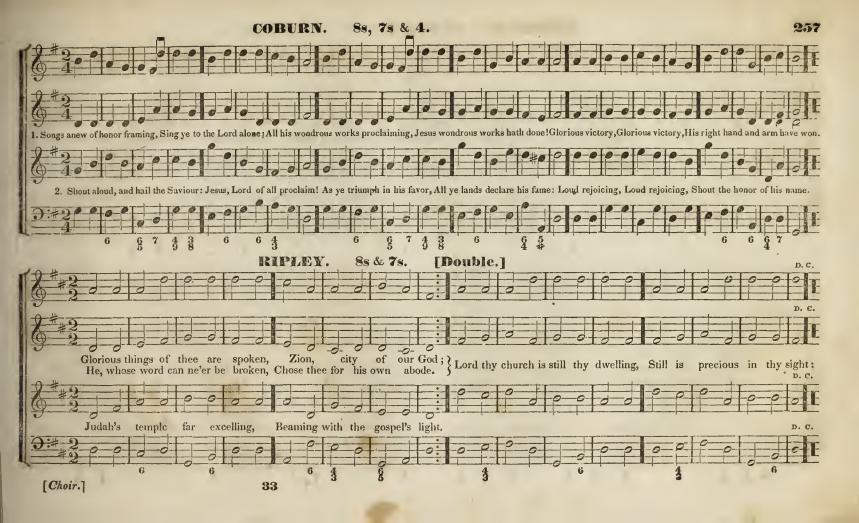










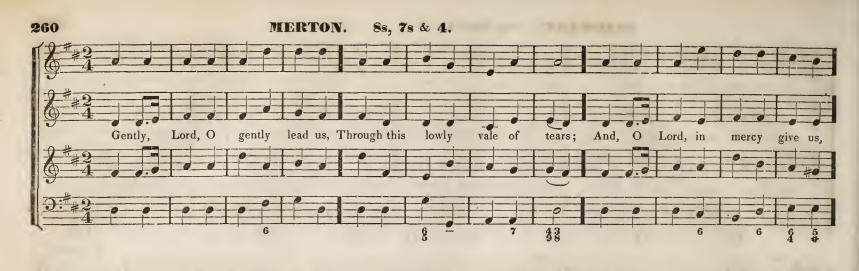




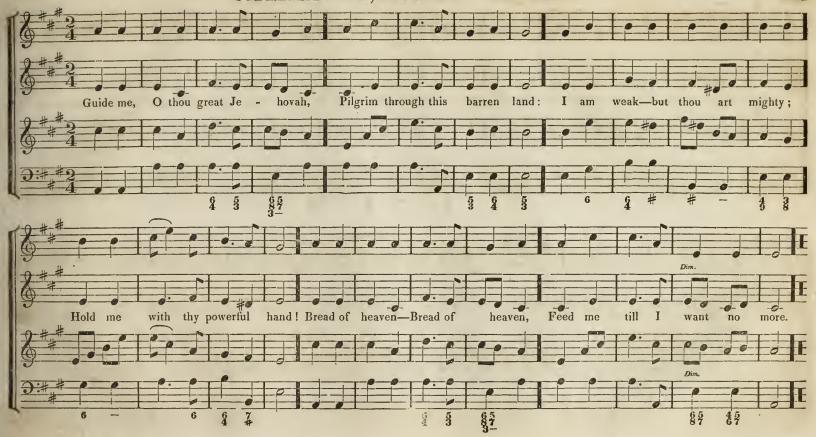
All who know thee, bless thy reign- All who know thee, bless thy reign.

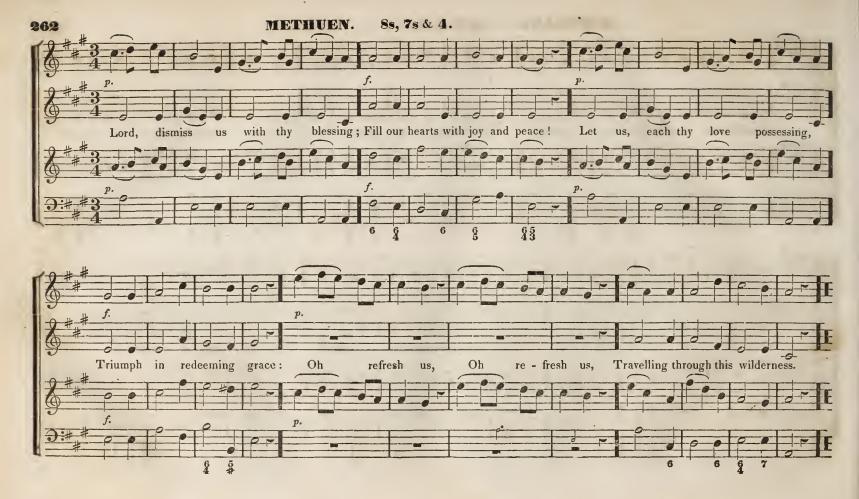
chain; Saints and angels, Saints and angels,









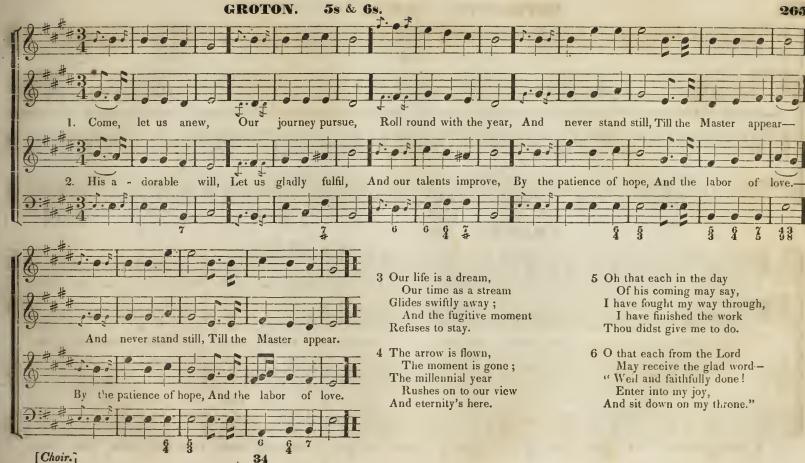






- 2 Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting, Are our days departing! Like a deep and headlong river, Flowing onward, flowing ever, Tarrying not, and stopping never.
- 3 Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting,
 Are the world's enjoyments;
 All the hues of change they borrow,
 Bright to-day and dark to-morrow,
 Mingled lot of joy and sorrow
- 4 Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting,
 Is all earthly beauty!
 Like a summer flow'ret flowing,
 Scattered by the breezes, blowing,
 O'er the bed on which 'twas growing
- 5. Oh how cheating, oh how fleeting,
 All—yes! all that's earthly!
 Every thing is fading—flying—
 Man is mortal—earth is dying—
 Christian! live, on Heaven relying.



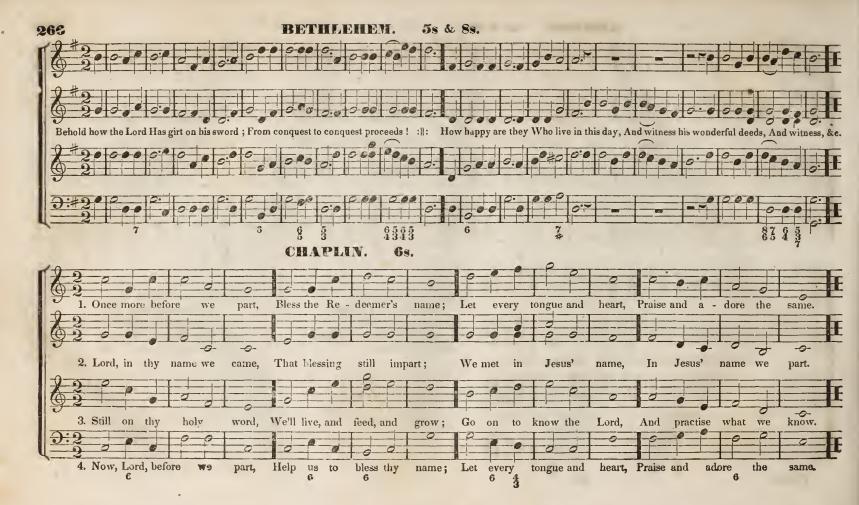


- 3 Our life is a dream, Our time as a stream Glides swiftly away; And the fugitive moment Refuses to stay.
- 4 The arrow is flown, The moment is gone; The millennial year Rushes on to our view And eternity's here.

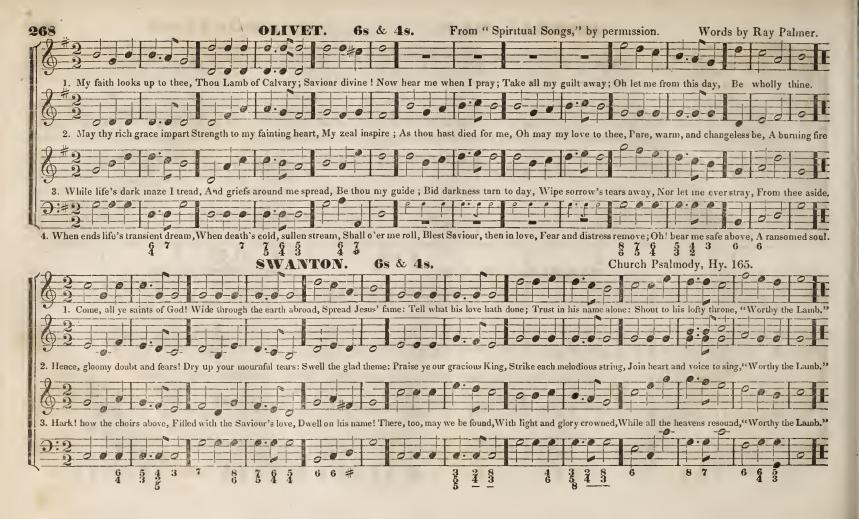
5 Oh that each in the day Of his coming may say, I have fought my way through, I have finished the work Thou didst give me to do.

never stand still, Till the Master appear-

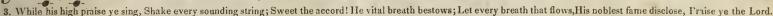
6 O that each from the Lord May receive the glad word-"Weil and faithfully done! Enter into my joy, And sit down on my throne."



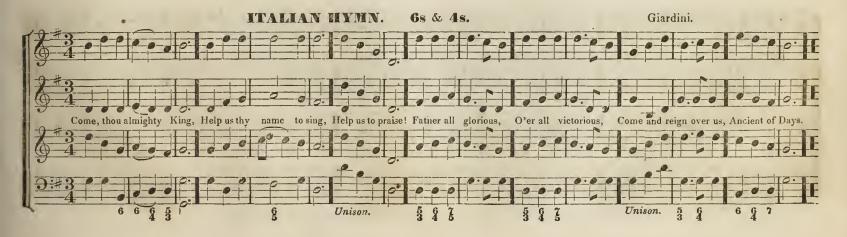


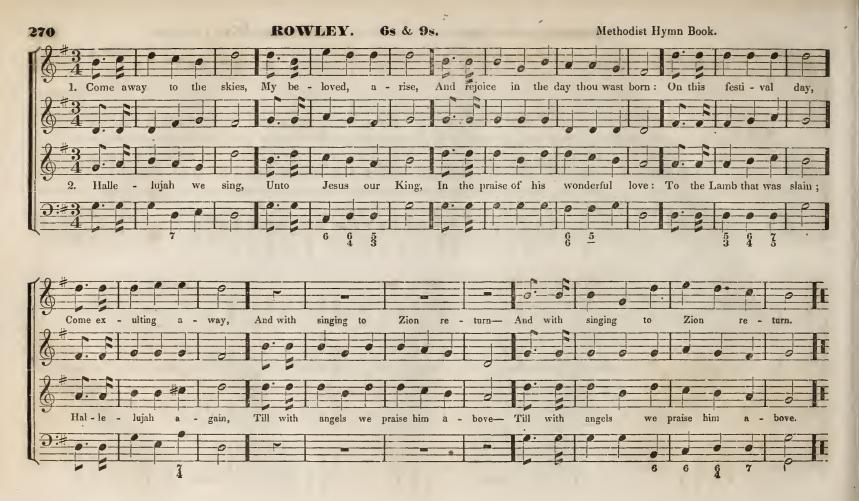


269



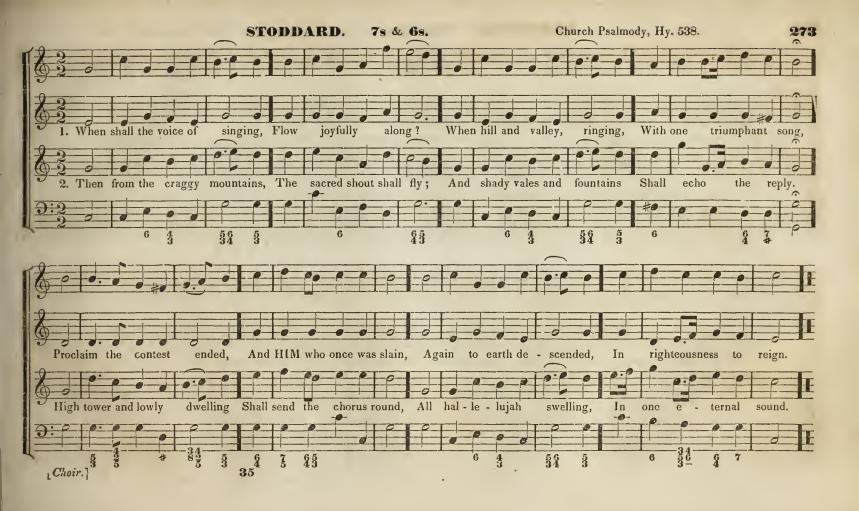


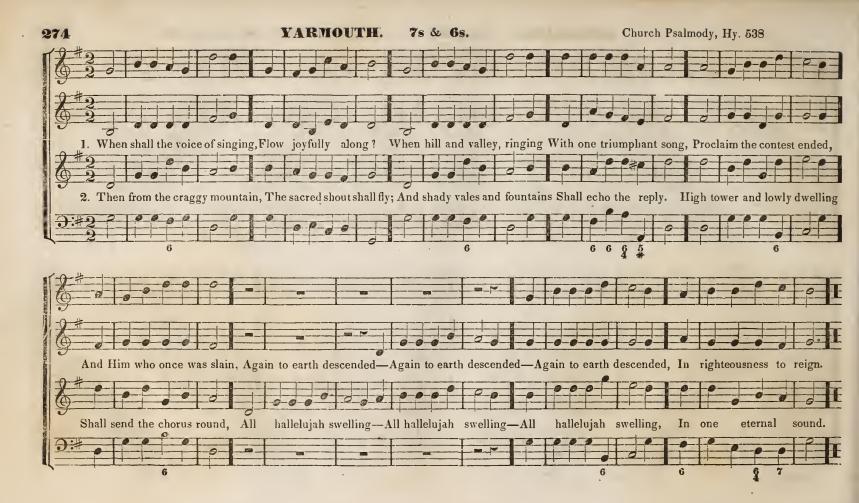


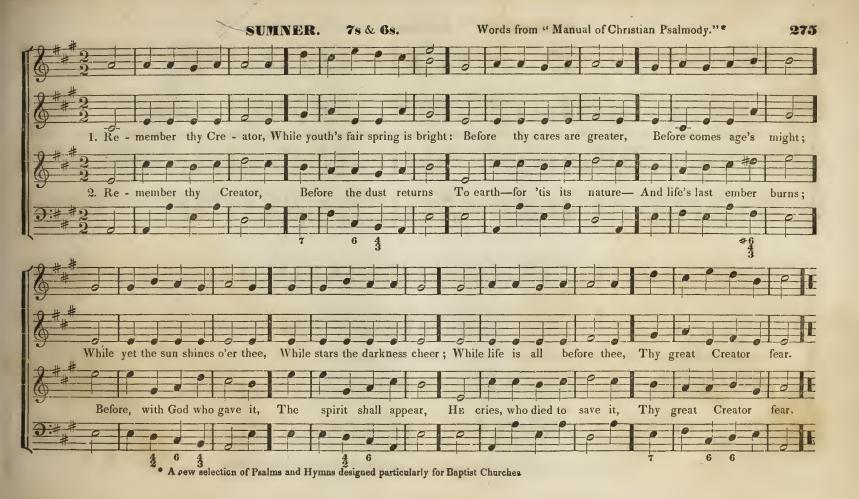


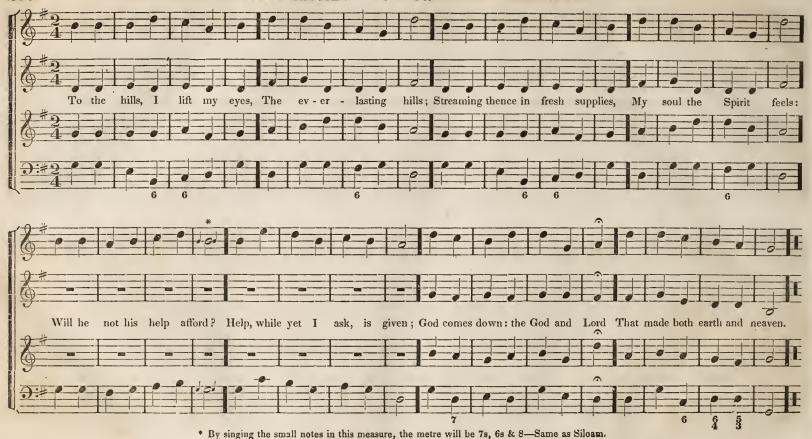


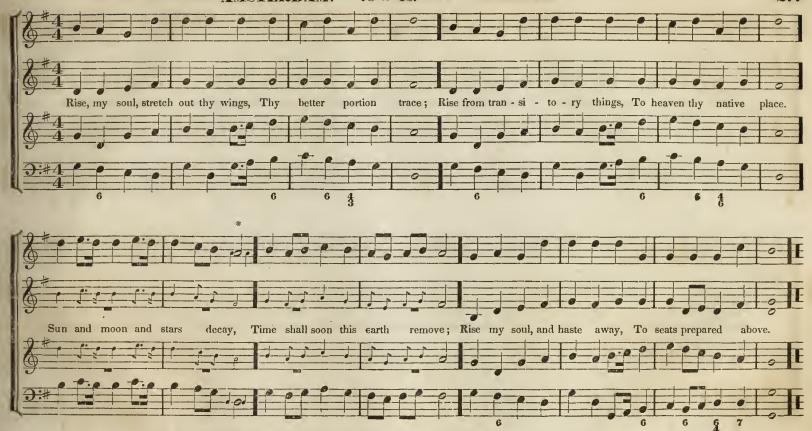




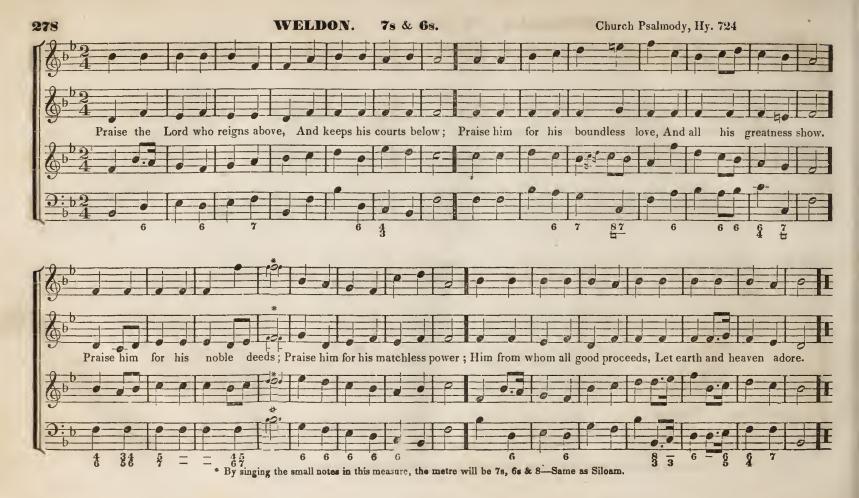








^{*} By singing the small notes in this measure, the metre will be 7s, 6s & S. Same as Siloam

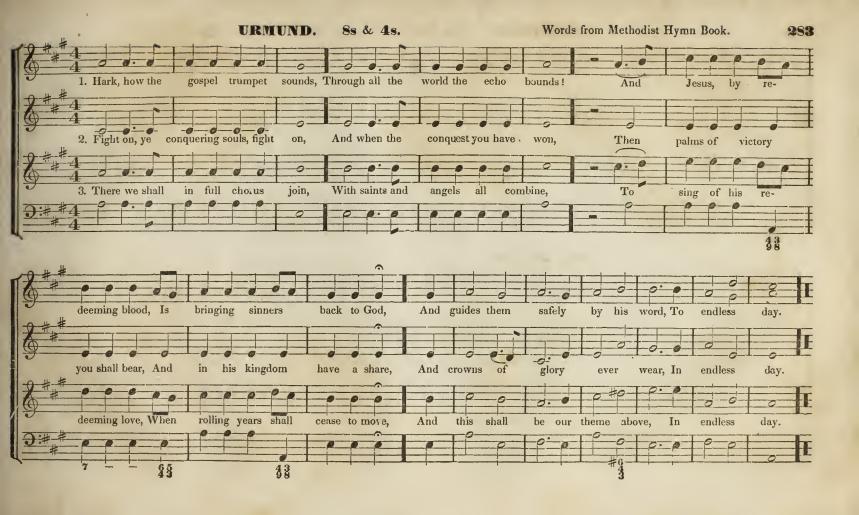




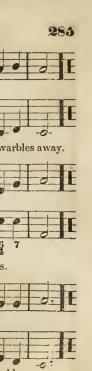


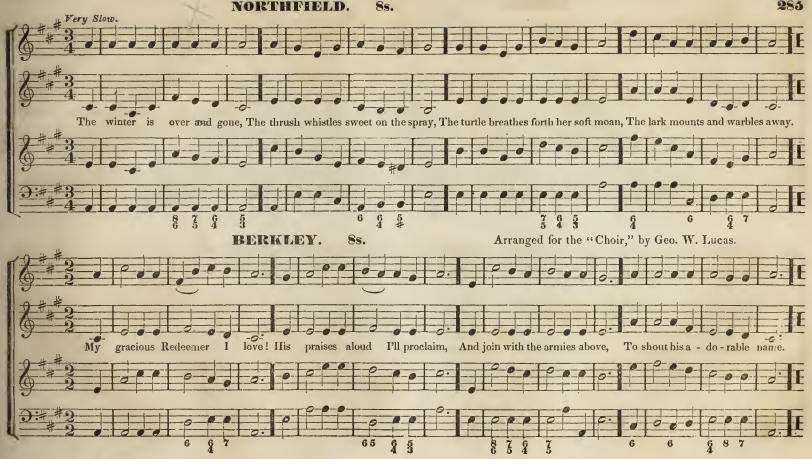


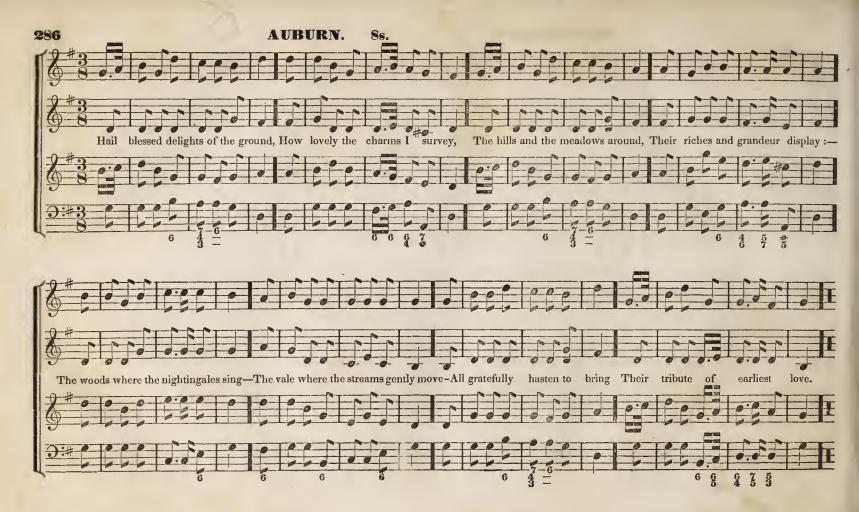


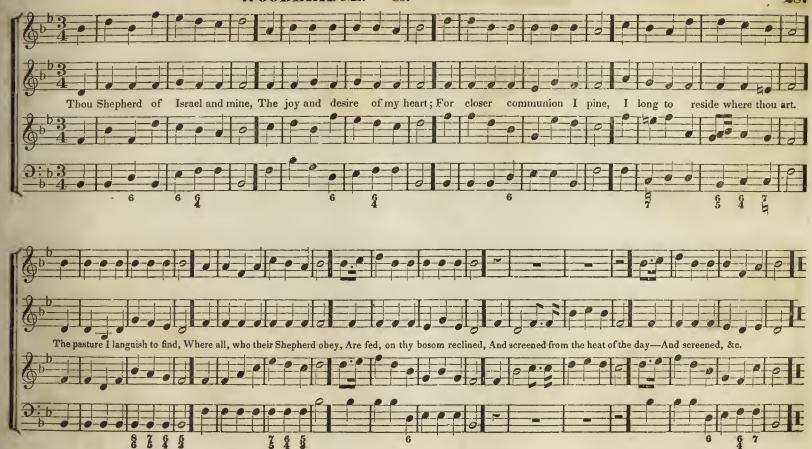




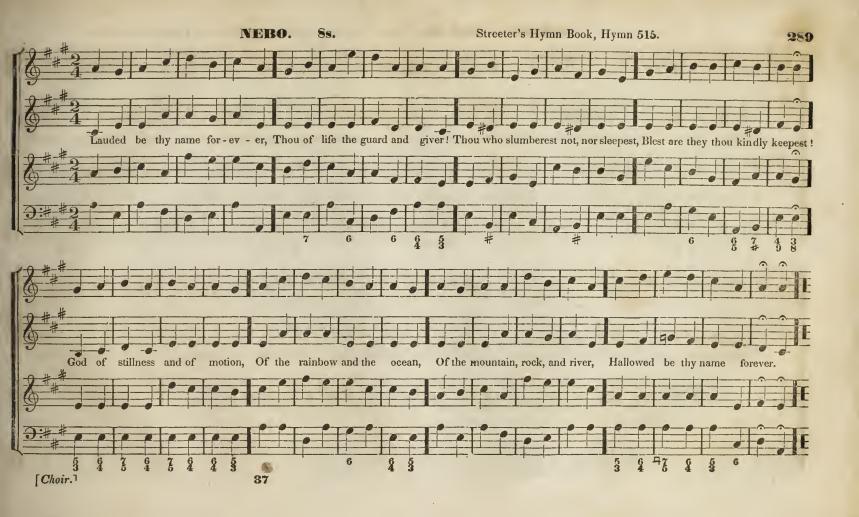




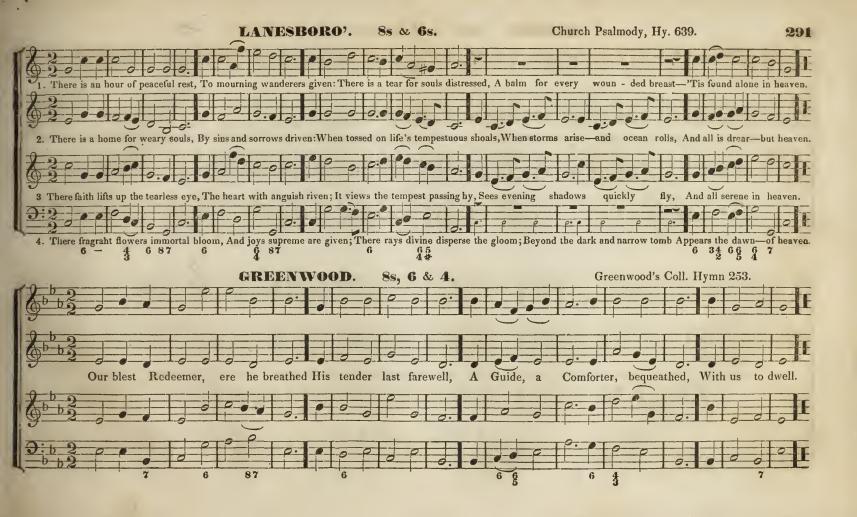


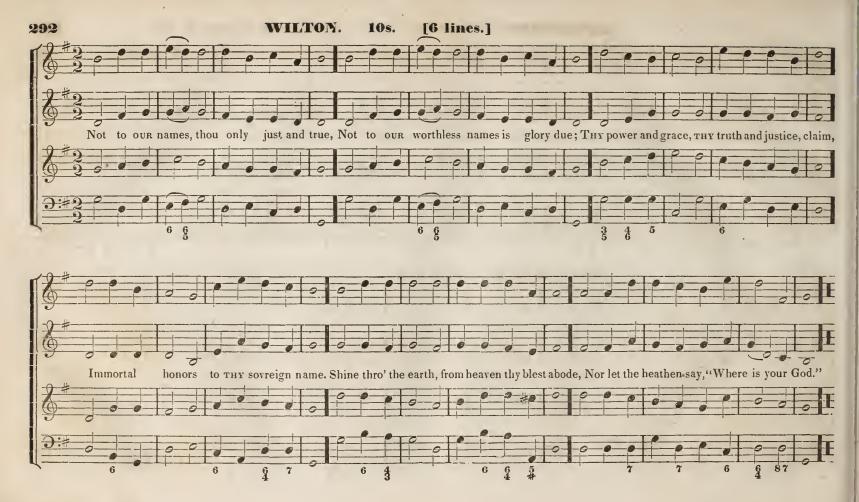


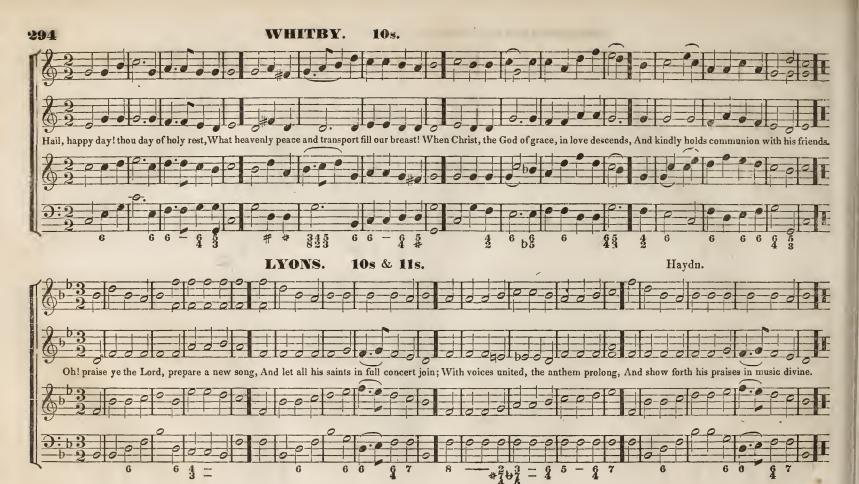


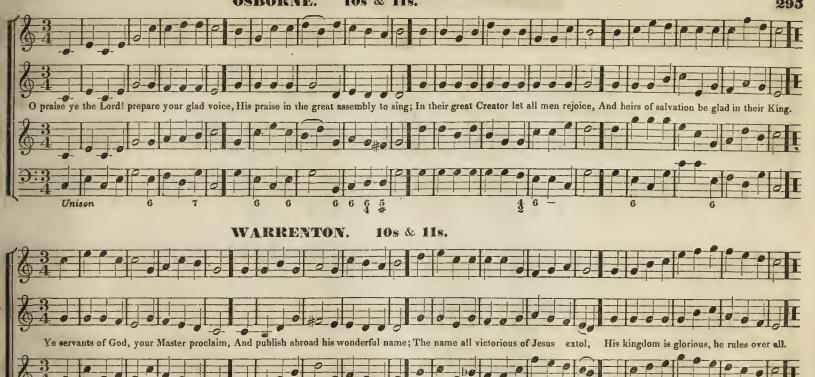


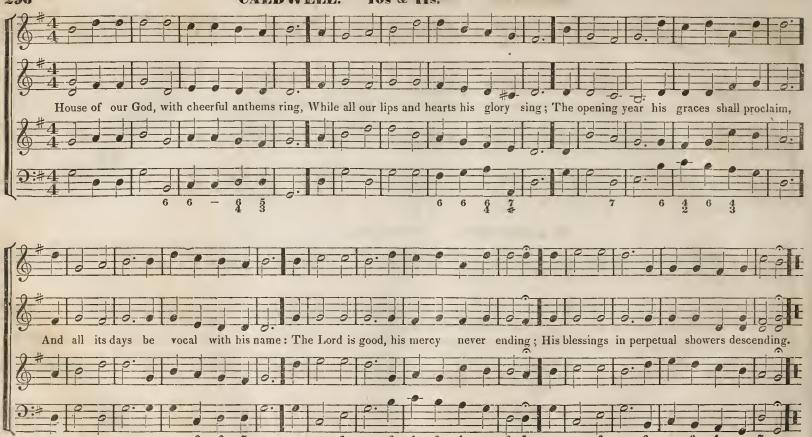


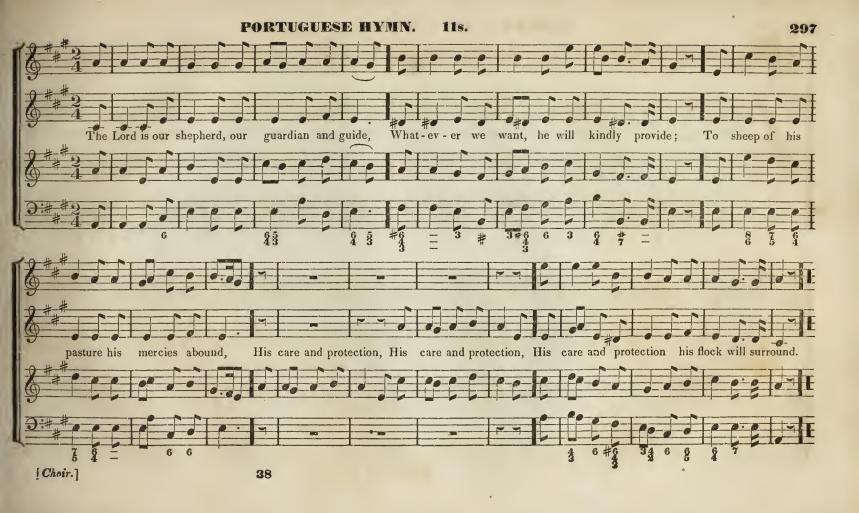


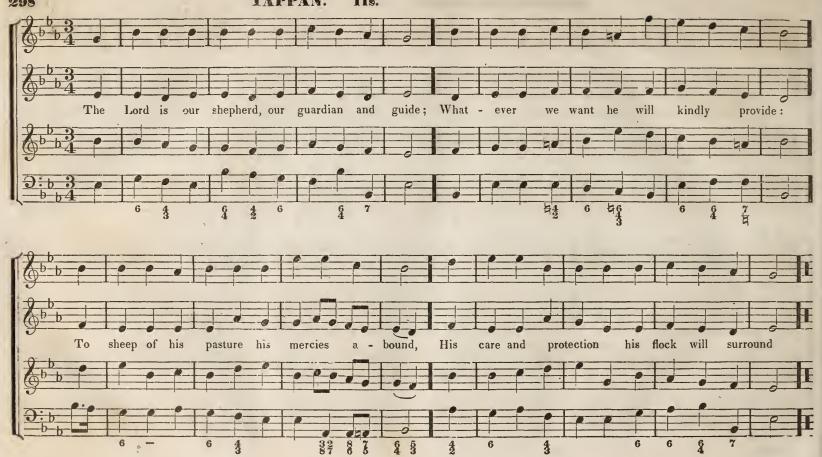


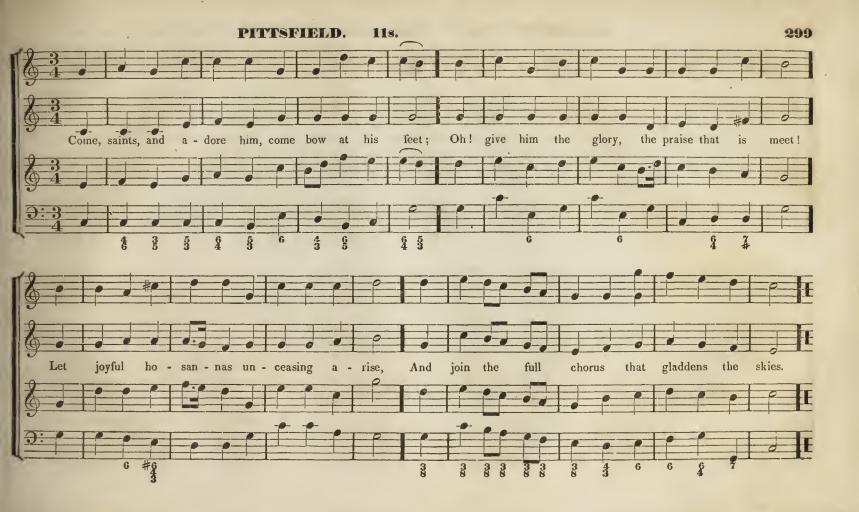


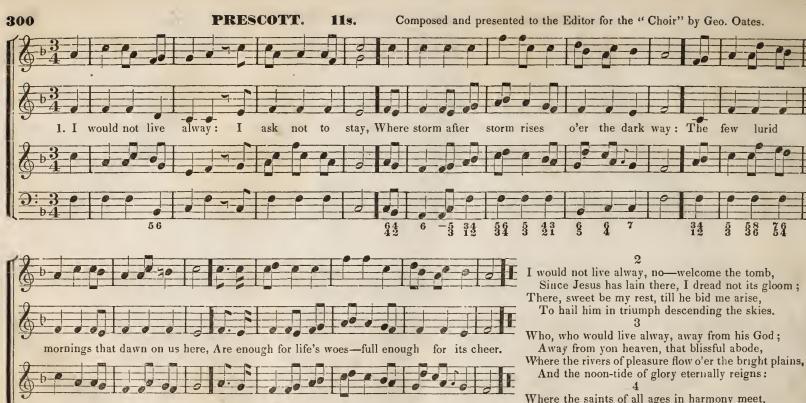








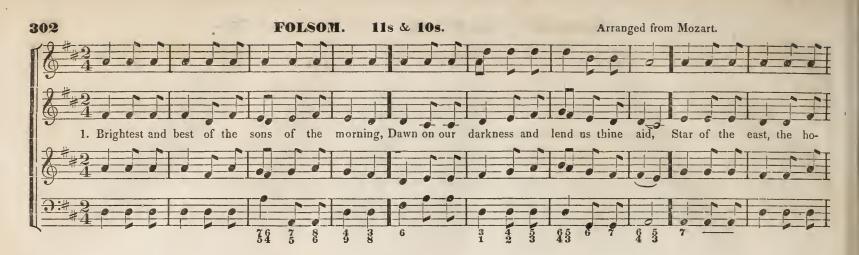


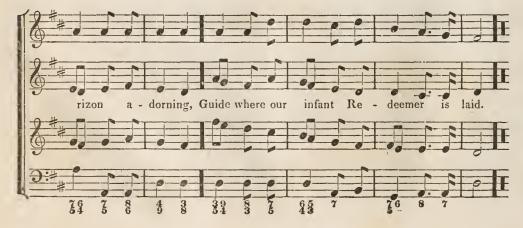


Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren, transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

Episcopal Coll





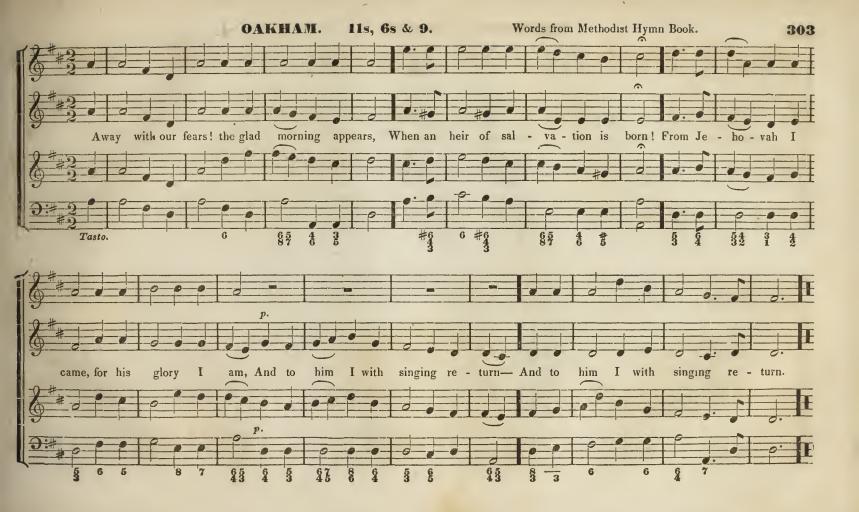


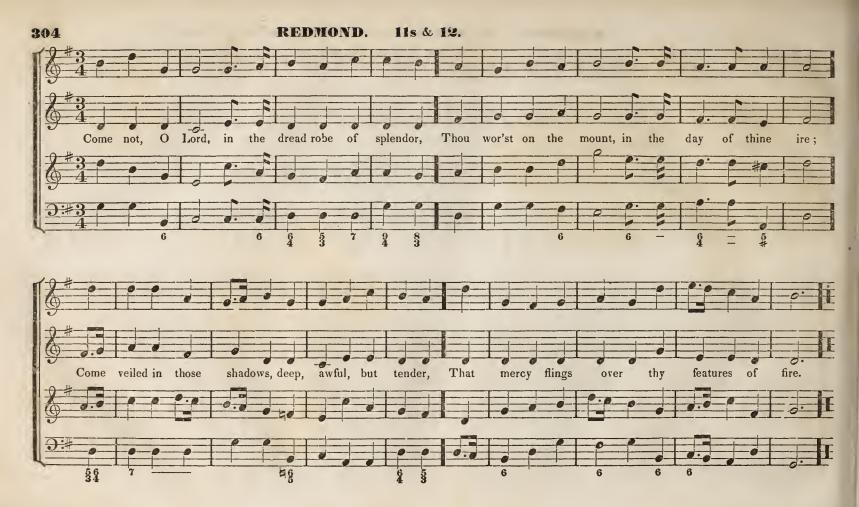
Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,
Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall,
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.

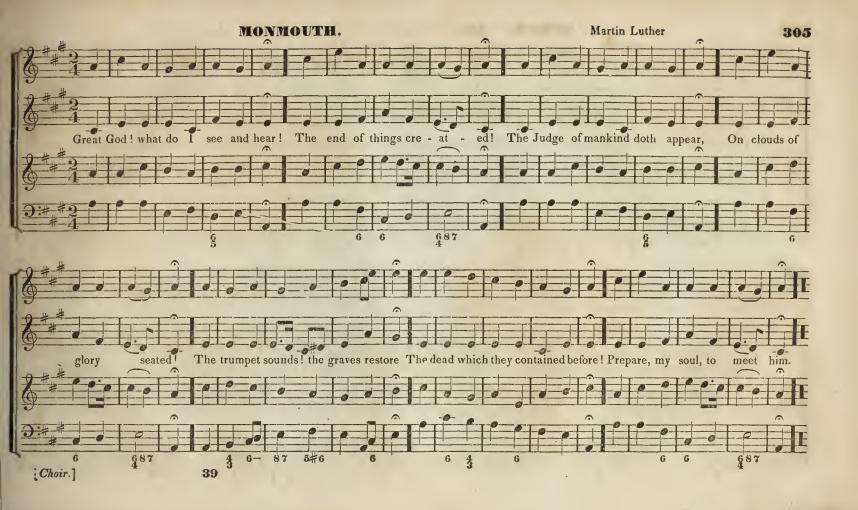
Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
Odors of Edom, and offerings divine?
Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gifts would his favors secure!
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

Bishop Heber



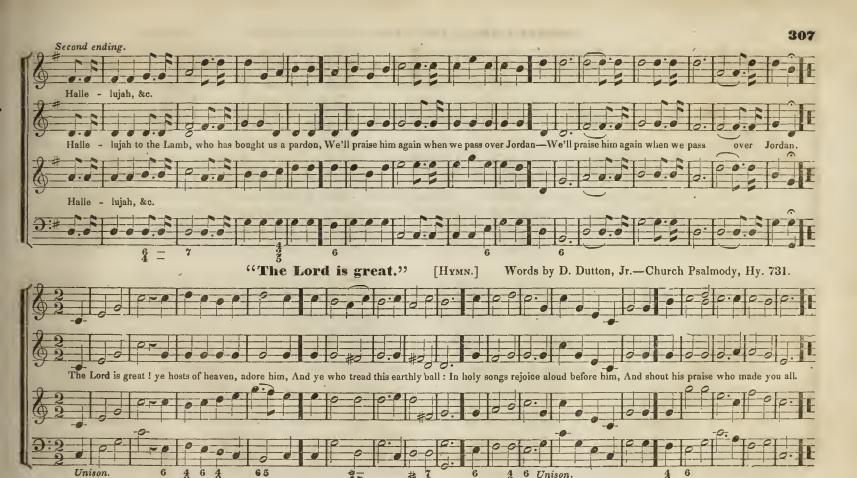




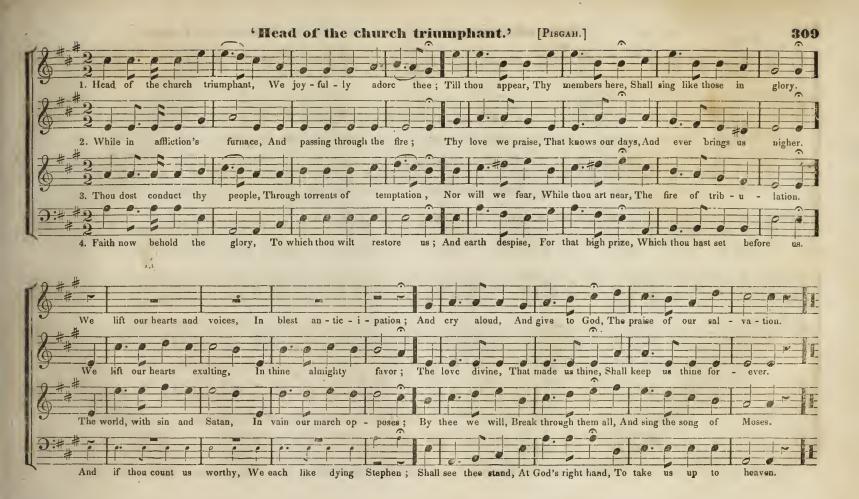


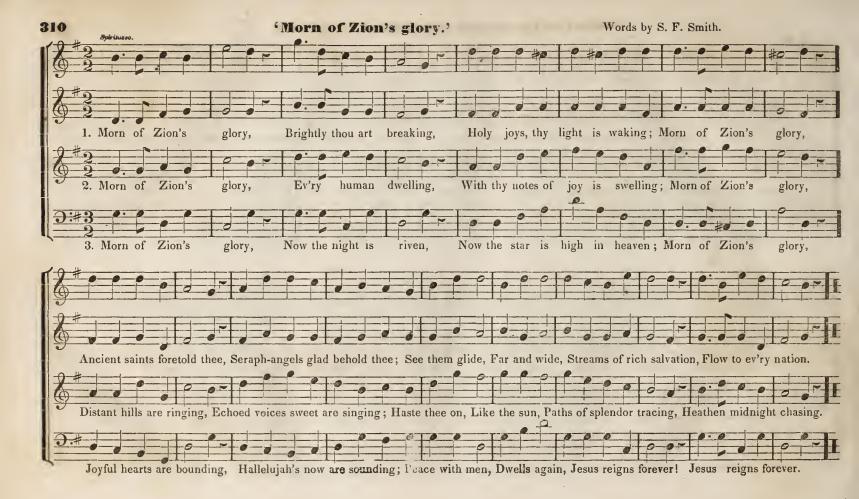
7.

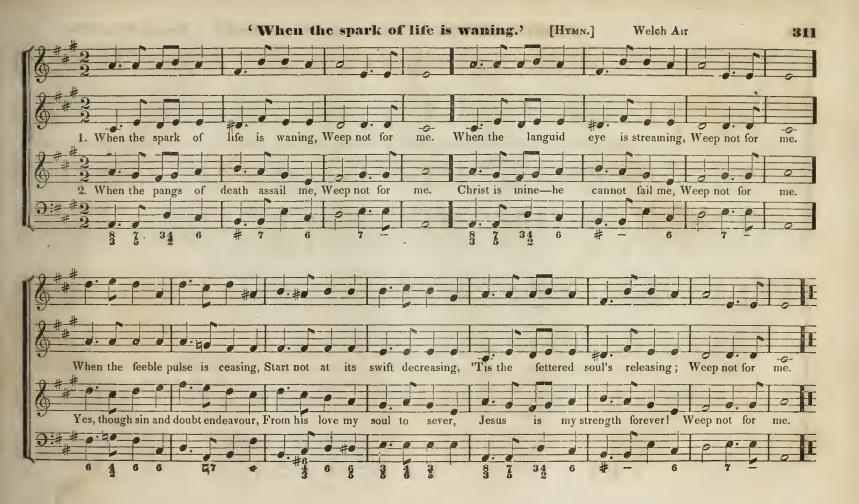
4 7

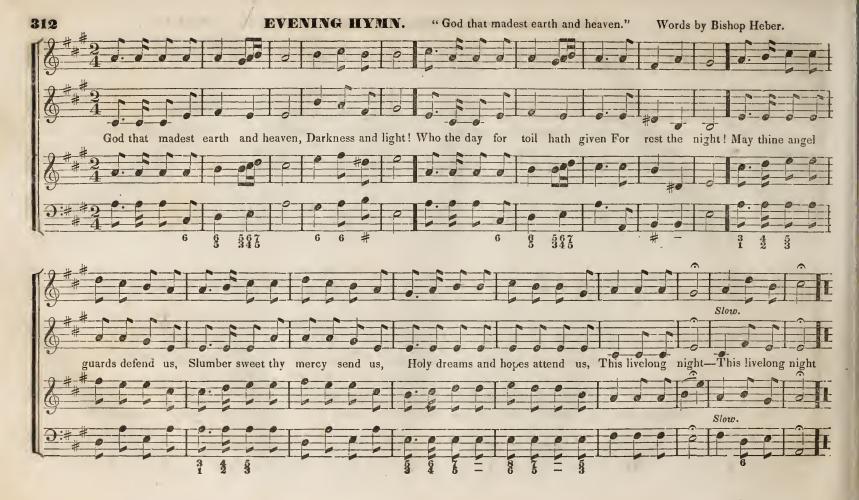




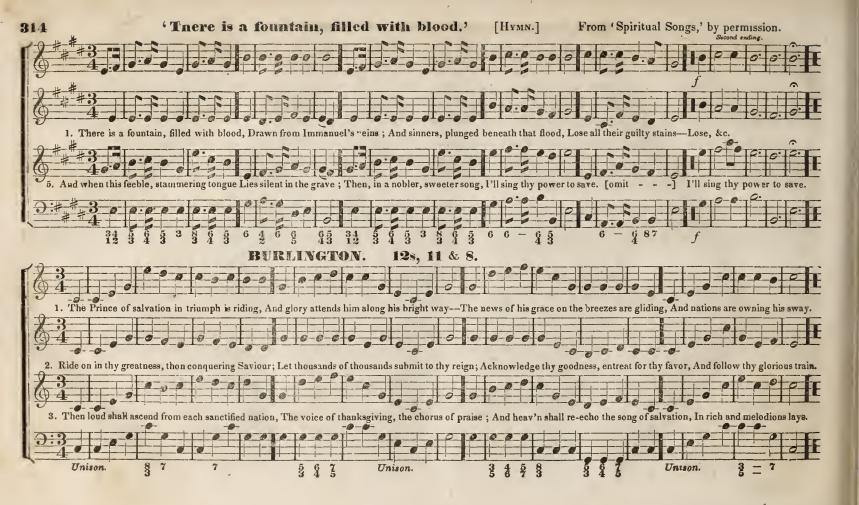


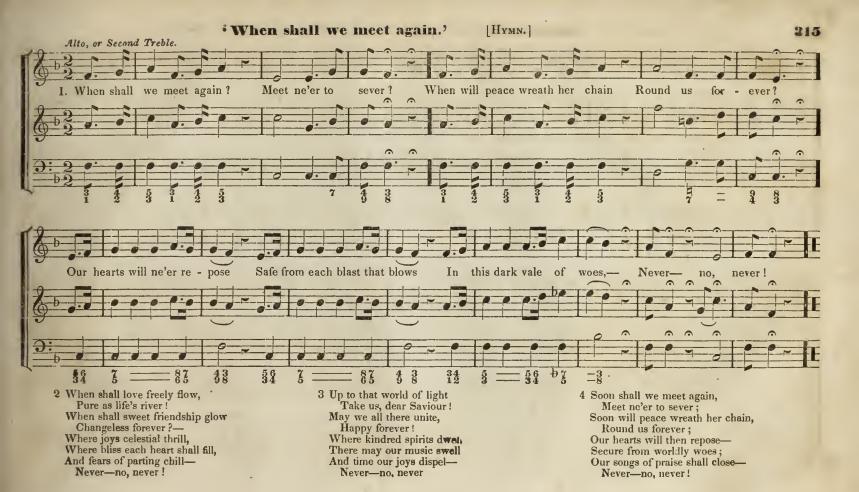




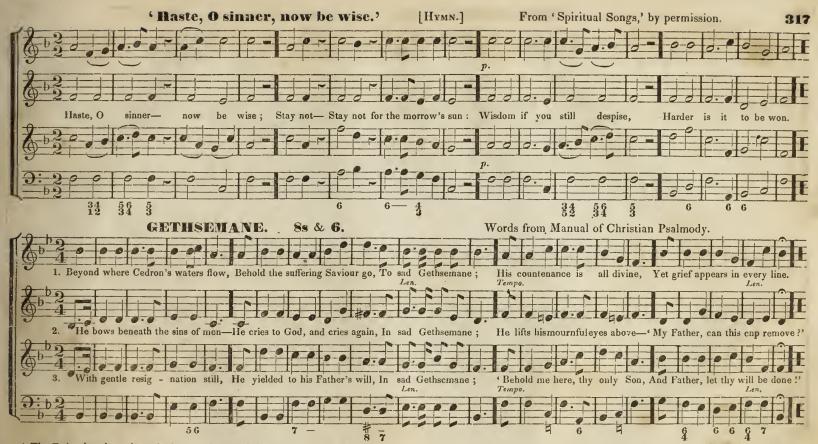




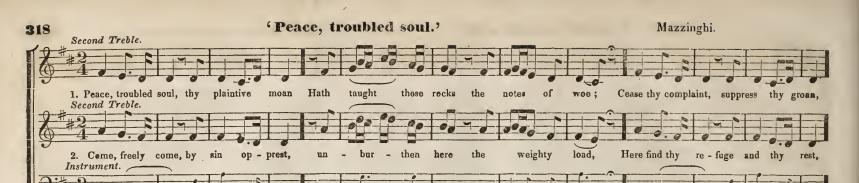




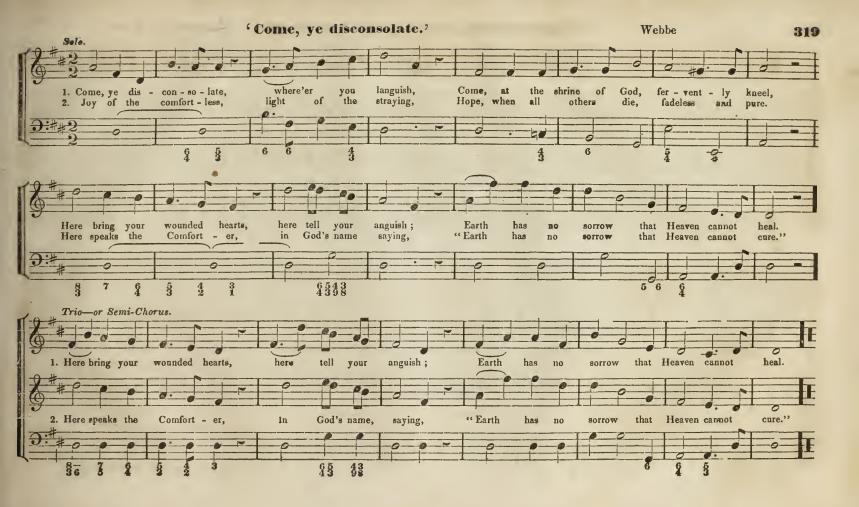




4 The Father heard—and angels there,
5 Sustained the Son of God in prayer,
5 When storms of sorrow round us sweep, And scenes of anguish make us weep; To sad Gethsemane (We'll look and see the Saviour there, And humbly bow, like him in prayer.



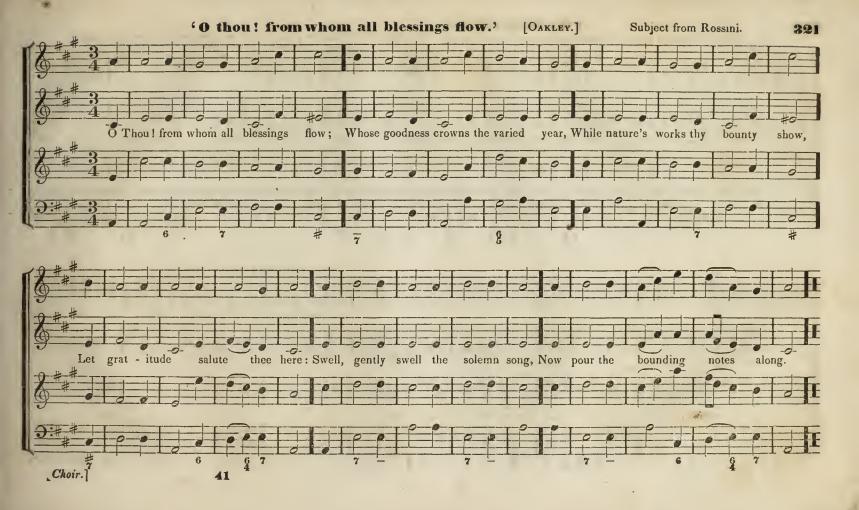




inexpressibly good, And we are the work of his hand; His mercy and truth from eternity stood, And shall to eternity stand.—To eternity stand.—To eternity stand.

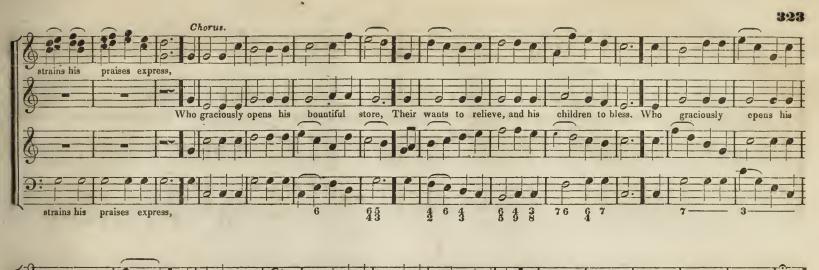
The small notes are for the last stanza.

Lord,



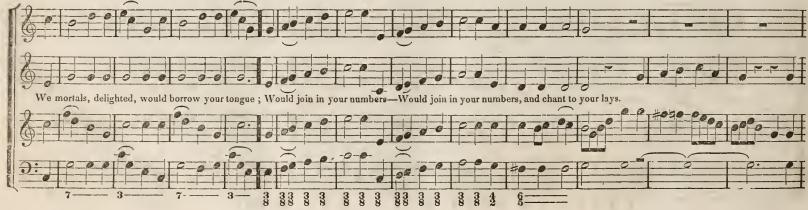
THANKSGIVING.



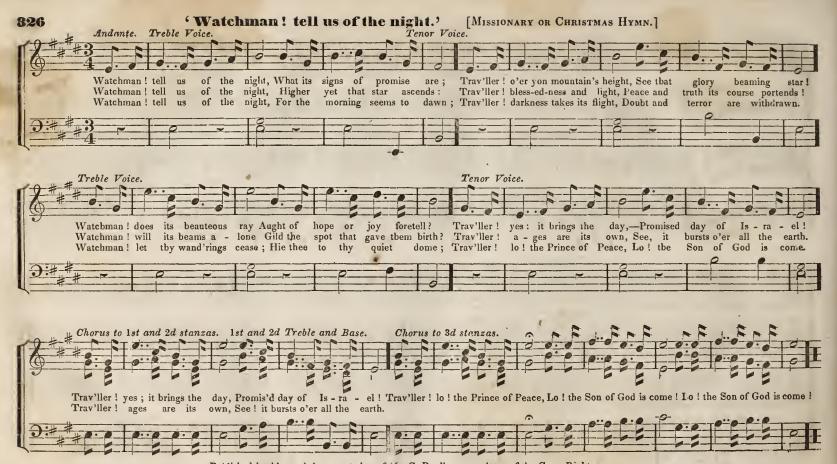




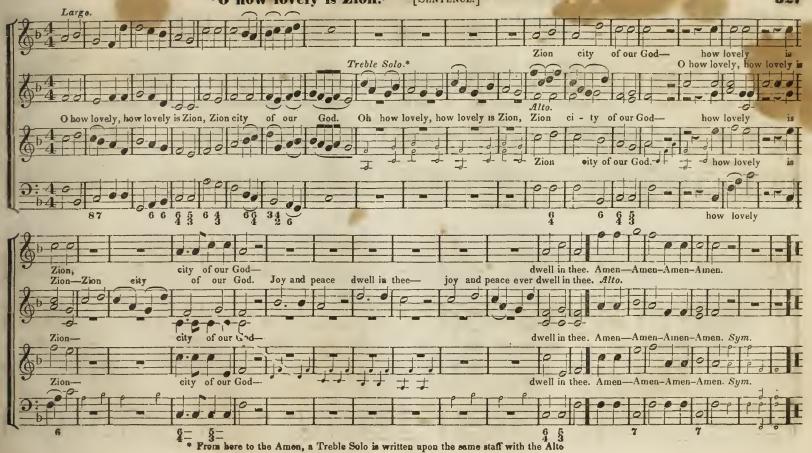






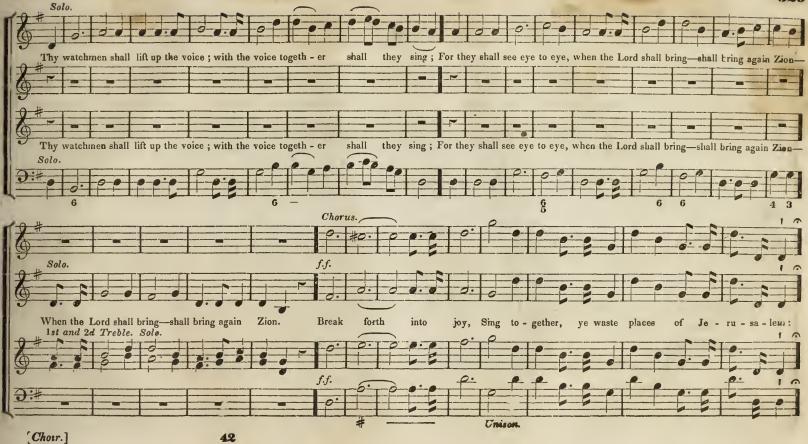


Published in this work by permission of Mr. C. Bradlee, proprietor of the Copy-Right.



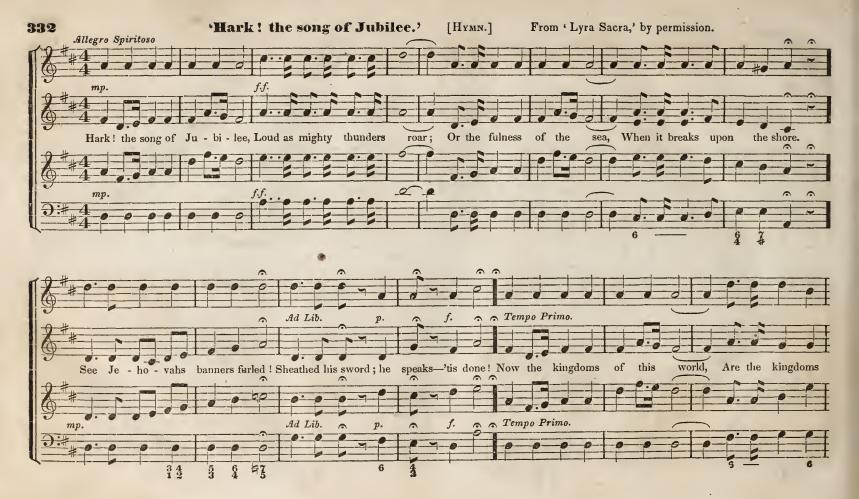


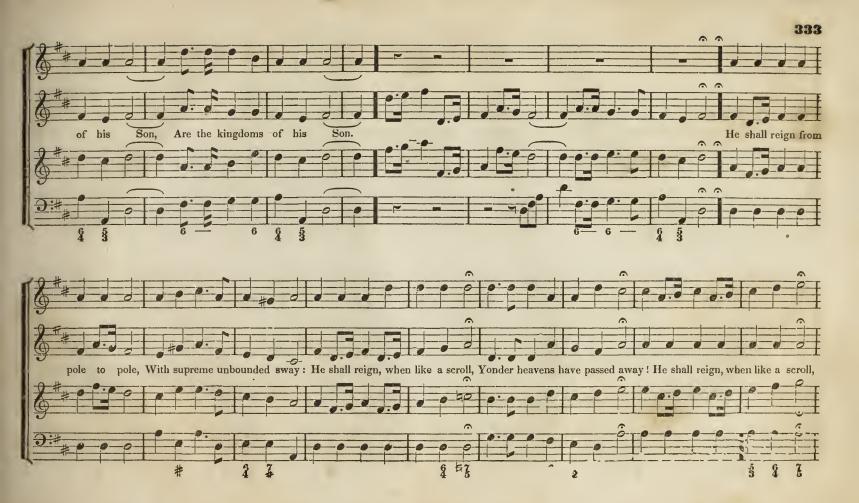


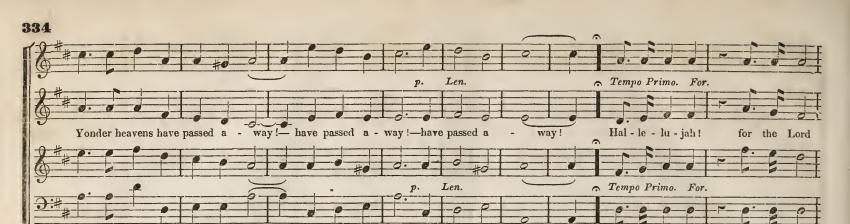


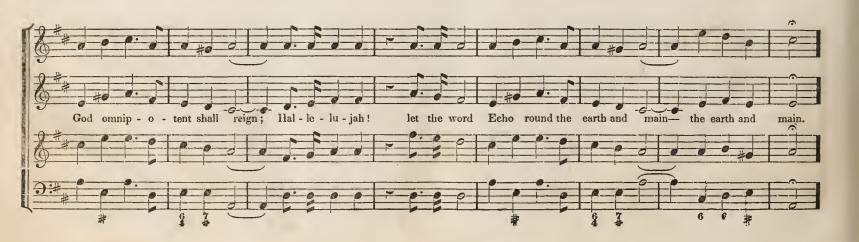




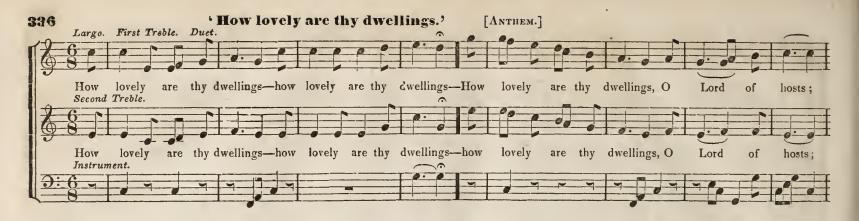




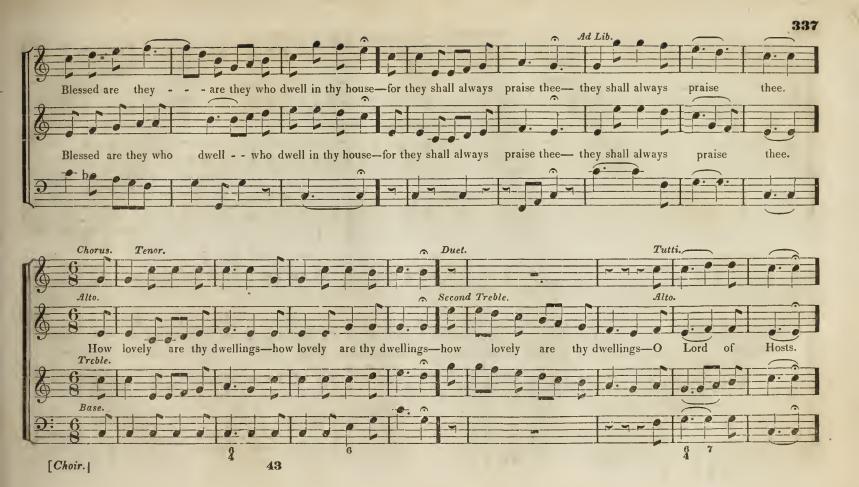






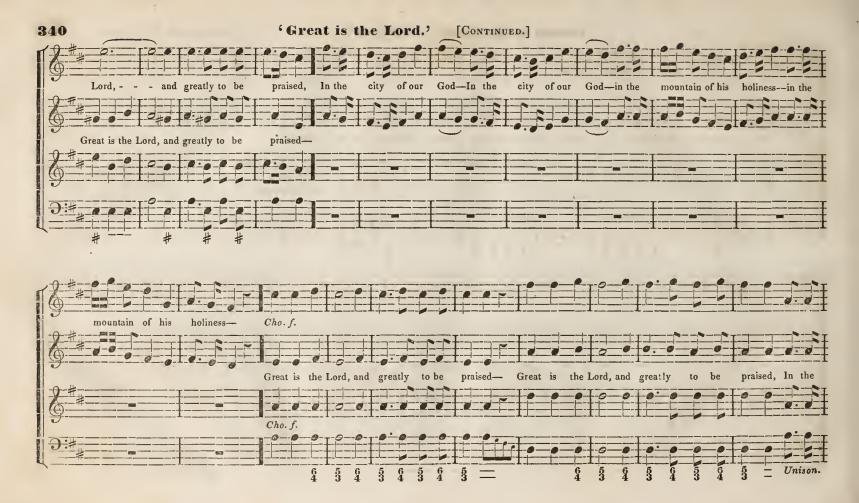




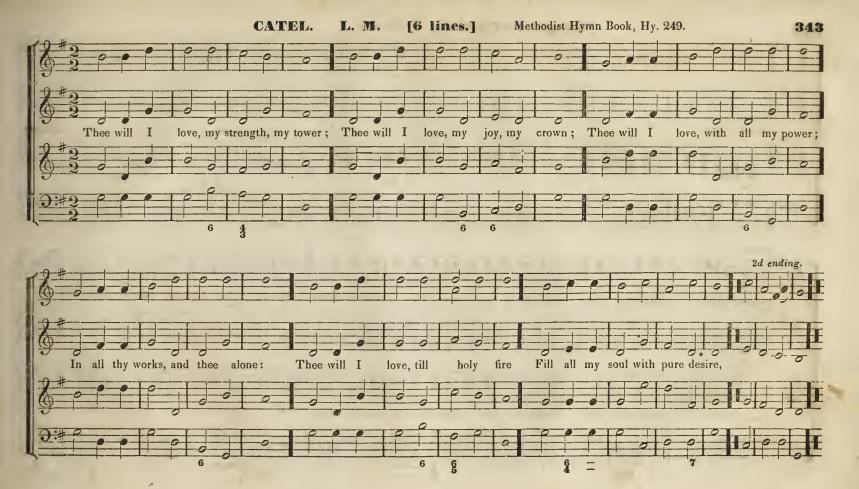


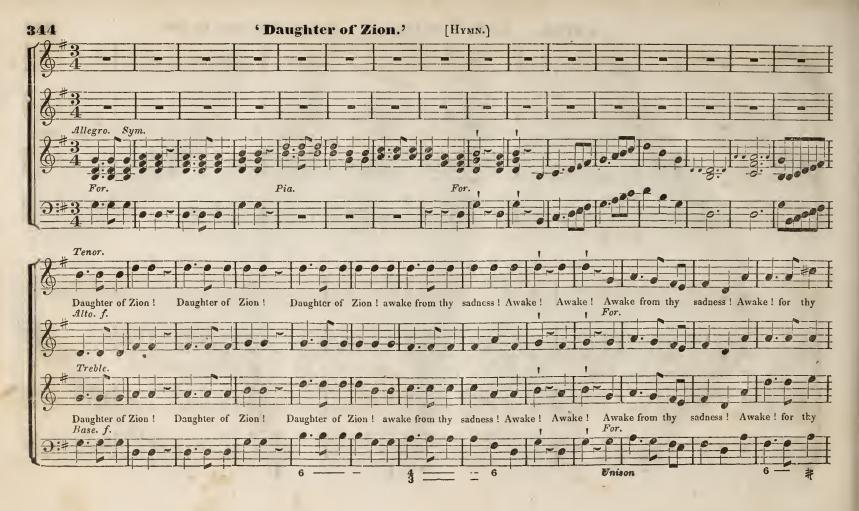


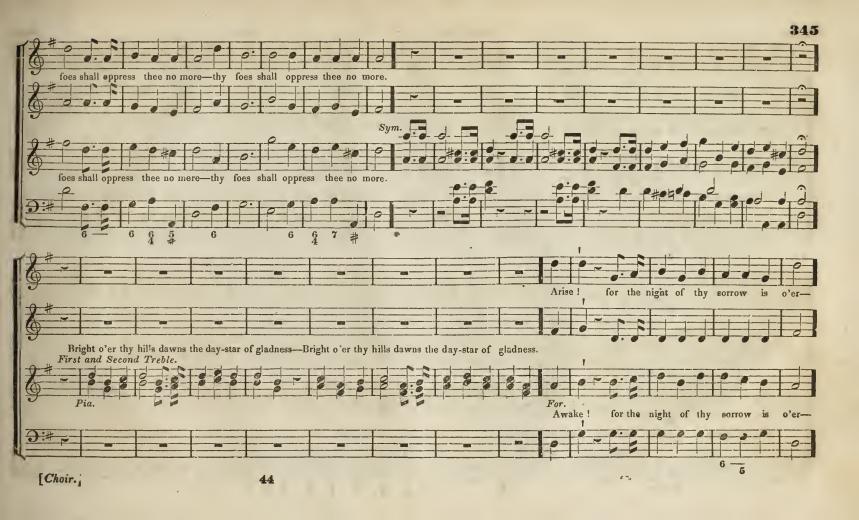






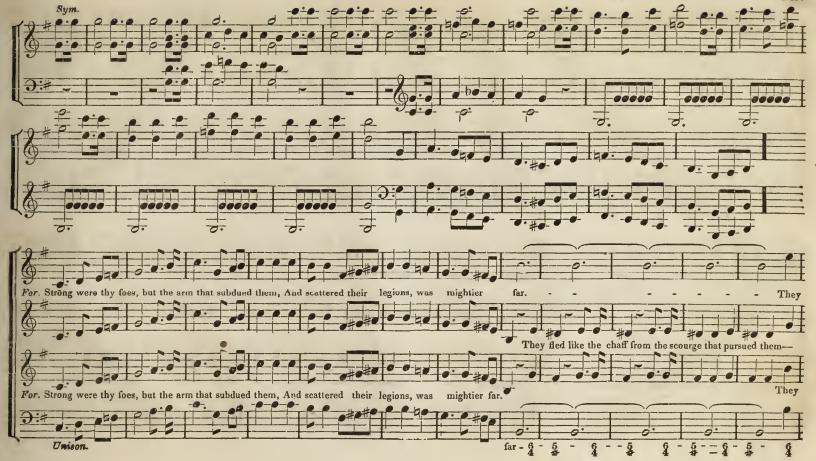










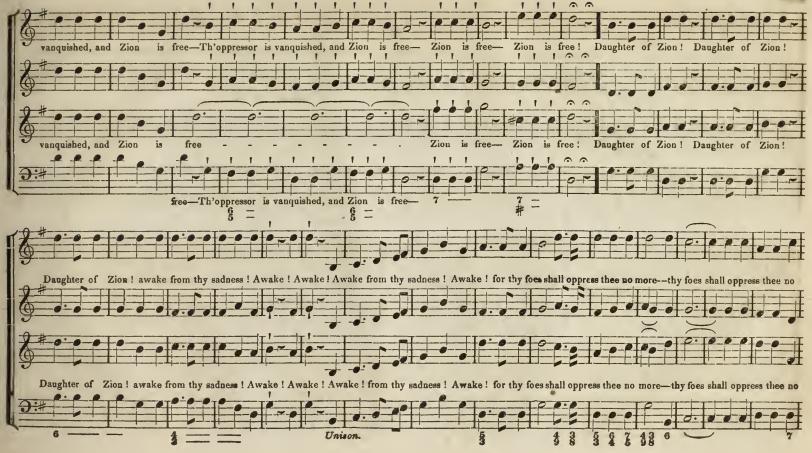




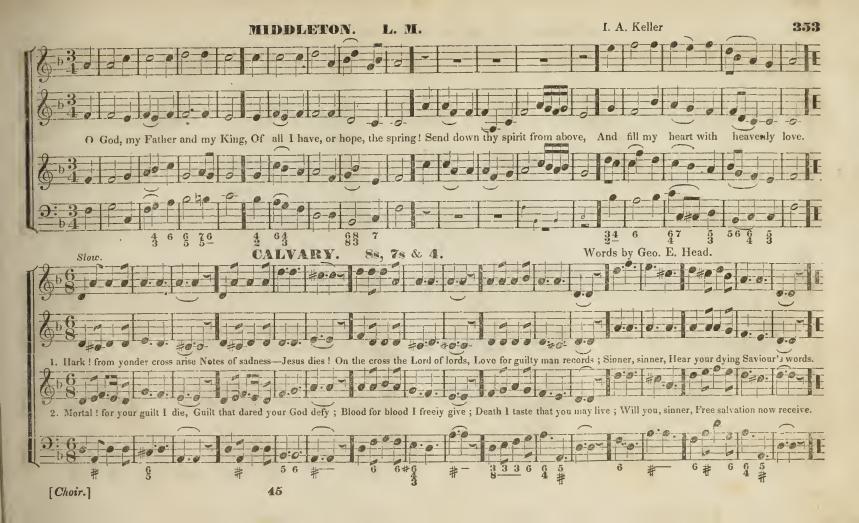


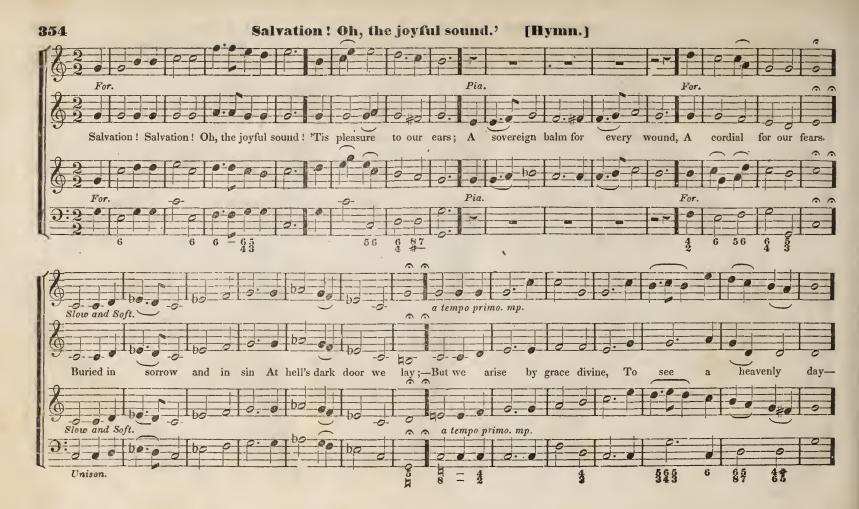


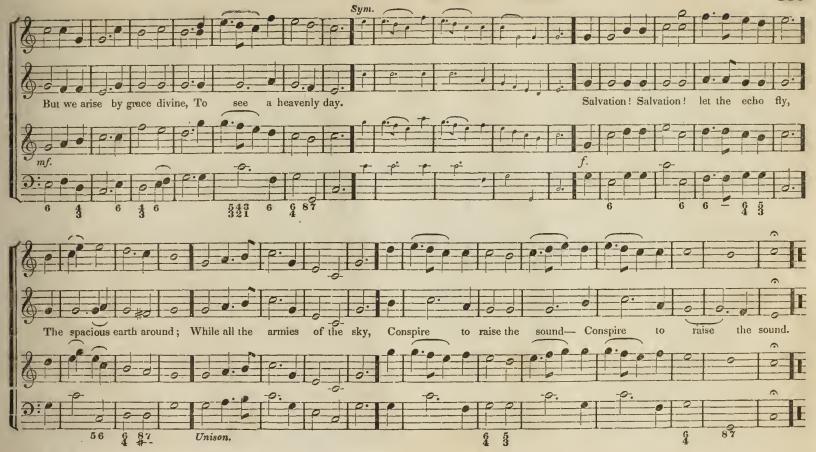




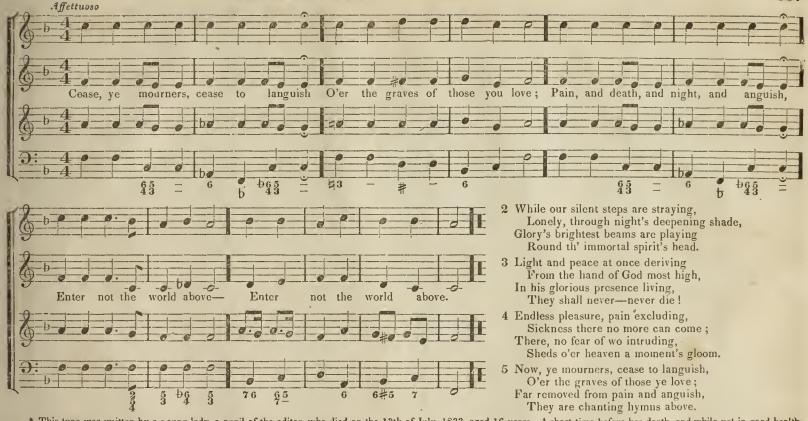












^{*} This tune was written by a young lady, a pupil of the editor, who died on the 13th of July, 1833, aged 16 years. A short time before her death, and while yet in good health, she selected these words (Church Psalmody, Hy. 676.) and composed the music for them. The family of the deceased, at the request of the editor, have kindly consented to its publication in the Choir

GENERAL INDEA

Abbott		Bethlehem		Clarence	134			Hartwell		l Lunenburgh		Nichots		Peru	196
Acton	209	Beverly (C. M.)	146	Clyde	66	Edyfield		Harwich (1		Lyman	35	Niger	81	Petersburg	190
Albens	76	Beverly (S. M.)	158	Cobnrn	257	Elim	206	Harwich (2	205	Lyons -	294	Nile	83	Petersham	229
Albany	95	Blackburn	140	Coe	235	Elton	167	Hawley	93	Magee	34	Norland (1)	174	Pisgah	309
		Bladenburg	163	Colebrook	143	Epping	131	Haywood	202	Malone	247		174	Pittsfield	299
Albee			- 1			E. L.	312								
Alden		Blake	146	Colchester	96	Evening Hymn		Hebron	28	Manchester	151		288	Pomfret	52
Alexandria	95	Blakeiy	138	Colford	180	Exeter	240	Henderson	167	Mandell	204		128	Porter	90
Allen	198	Blendon	64	Couner	210	Falkland	166 j	Hermon	263	{ Marah	206	Northfield	285	Portuguese Hym	n 297
Amberg	282	Bloomfield	58	Conway	98	Farmington	30	Hingham	52	Marcellus	169	Northwood	233	Prentiss	215
Amboy (major)	127	Bowen	70	Copeland	261	Farnsworth	26	Holyoke	143	Marion	74		183	Prescott	300
		Boxford	157	Corbic	84	Fenwick	224	Hopkinton		Marlborough	241	Norwalk	158	Preston	87
Amboy (minor)			66	Cordova	101		111	Horeb	184		120				
America	267	Boxley								Marlow (major)			189	Putney	108
Amsterdam	277	Boylston	165	Corintn	130	Findley	99	Howard	102	Marlow (minor)	120	Norwich (C.P.M		Quebec	37
Anfield	217	Bradford	203	Corning	250	Finland	150	Hubbard	172	Marsh	230	Norwich (7s.)	215	Quito	40
Anson	53	Brentford	40	Coronation	91	Fiske 107 Field	106	Huron	147	Martyrs	111	Nottaway	77	Ramoth	- 43
Appleton	81	Brentwood	243	Costellow	74	Fitchburg	104	Hutchings	89	1 Medford	124	Nottingham	145	Randelph	38
Arlington		Brewer	58	Corwen	119	Fleming	252	Illinois	31	Hedway	55		228	Reading	44
			94		130	Fletcher	100	Inverness	162				228		304
Arnheim	61	Brimfield		Coventry						Melrose	135			Reditiond	
Arundel	89	Broomley	60	Cranston	75	Folsom	302	Italian Hyn		Mendon	45	Oakham	267	Regis	92
Ashfield .	48	Brown Brown	221	Craven	85	Forbes	356	l Jennings -	155	Mercer 62 Melzar		Oakham	203	Rehoboth	116
Ashwell	207	Bucksport	211	Crawford	85	Foster	191	Jeraukl	237	Merdin	281	Oakley	321	Rhine	103
Atlantic	71	Burford	129	Crnckett	242	Framingham	159	Judea	107	Meredith	254	Ohio	172	Rhodes	88
Auburn		Burke	108	Dale	118	Fultnn	117	Kambia	155	Meriden	134	Old Hundred	69	Riceborough	249
		Burlington	314	Dallas	213	Galilee	201	Kedar	97		105	Oliphant	259	Richmond	276
Auburn (Mount)										Merrimac					
Augusta	75	Burnet	154	Dalston	198	Gath	207	Keenc	32	Merton	260	Olivet	268	Ridgway	123
Austin		Butler	61	Dalton	28	Genoa 220 Gerar		Kendall	253	Messina	244	Olmutz	178	Rindge	91
Ballstown	26	Cabot	27	Damascus	72	Germany	30	Kimball (1)	231	Methuen	262	Olney	160	Ripley	257
Baltic	122	Cadiz	27	Dane	255	Getliscmane	317	Kimball (2)	232	Mexico	122	Ontario	65	Riverton	118
		Calcutta	218	Danvers	82	G ¹ lead	45	Lancaster	33	Middlesex	192	Orange	101	Rockbridge	250
Barre	. 47	Caldwell	296	Darien	59	Gordon	41	Lane	193	Middleton	353	Orford	35	Rockingham	56
Bartlett	90	Calmar	177		87	Grafton	124	Lanesboro'	291	Milburn	137	Osborne	295	Rollo	168
				Dedhain											34
Barton	129	Calvary	353	Douglass	149	Grant	218	Langdon	147	l Malls	125	Osgood	248	Rothwell	
Bates	223	Canton	153	Dover	162	Greenland	156	Lathrop	179	Montrose	229	Overton	116	Rotterdam	216
Bath	51	Carlow	252	Downs	81	Greenville	240	Laurel	255	Moorfield	163	Paddington	181	Rowley	270
Beaufort	126	Carver	137	Doxology	316	Greenwood	291	Laurens	114	Monmouth	305	Palestine	284	Safford	36
Bedford	136	Castine	152	Doviston	86	Groton	265	Lawrence	154	Mornington	181	Palestrina	231	Santee	121
Belcher (1)	79	Catel	343	Dort	269	Habersham	176	ALC IF I CITCO	101	Mount Auburn	357	Palmer	225	Saratoga	236
			173					T	000			ranner	220		290
Belcher (2)	79	Cedrnn		Drayton	93	Haddam	204	Lincoln	222	j Naliant	50			Sardis	
Belknap	149	Centreville	57	Dudley		Hall	230	Lindon	53	Nashville	182	Farker	38	Savoy	46
Bellingham	220	Cesarea	237	Dundce	141	Hallowell	223	Litchfield	140	Nazareth	37	Park Street	71	Scir	164
Bender	168	Chaplin	266	Duren	306	Hamburg	57 i	Liverpool	153	Nebo	289	Pleyel's Hymn	226	Sinai	106
herea	128	Chatham	217	Earl	29	Hamilton		Lockport	170	Needham	258	Paxton	136	Scotland	208
Berkley	285	Chester	148	Eastport	133	Hancock	156	London	141	Neva	135	Pelham	175	Seasons	70
	39		234		29										82
Bernard		Chipman		Easton		Hanover	32	Laban	171	Newbern	195	Pendleton	73	Sedgwick	186
Berwick	125	Cilecia	234	Edgar	212	4 .		Lucas	264	Newburg	185	Pentonville	179	Sewall 0	
Bethel	197	Clapton	177	Edisto	112	Hartford	86 1	Ludlow	62	Newbury	208	Perry	115	Shelburne	60
										·				Sheba	171

GENERAL INDEX.

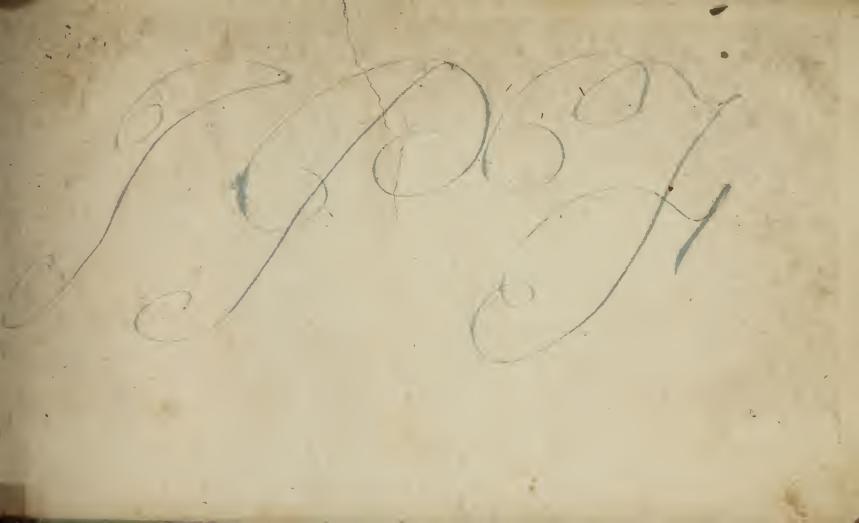
Sherburne Shirland Sicily Sidney Siloam Silver Street Slade Smyrna Somer ville Southampton Sparta Spaulding Spencer Stamford Sterling Stewart Stoddard Stonefield Stonington Stow (C. M.) Stow (H. M.)	73 St. Ann's 173 St. Martin's 173 St. Martin's 173 St. Martin's 173 St. Martin's 174 St. Paul's 175 Sudbury 175 Suffield 175 Suffield 175 Suffield 175 Sumer 175 Sunderland 176 Syria 177 Tallot 177 Tallot 177 Tallot 177 Tallot 177 Tallot 178 Tallot 179 Tallot 170 Tallot 170	298 Walton 109 Ward 48 Wareham 100 Warner 322 Warren	157 Warwick 201 Waterbury 352 Wayland 113 Wayne 138 Weldon 65 Wellville 54 Welton 219 Westborough 139 Western 43 Westminster 213 Westmoreland 239 Whitby 46 Whiteland 49 Wilbrahum 42 Willis 31 Wilmington 142 Wilmot 161 Wilton 63 Windham 295 Winslow 44 Wintrop	150 Woodbridge 287 Yarmouth 2264 Woodford 144 Yates 284 Woodman 256 Zanesville 4278 Wrenthan 166 Zion 78 Wrentham S.P.M. 199 Zoar 301 Wyer 151 Zurich 160 Yale 59 HYMNS, ANTHEMS, &c. 180 Be joyful in God, &c. 294 Beyond where Ccdron's Waters flow 76 Ccase ye mourners, cease to languish 76 Come ye disconsolate 232 Daughter of Zion, &c. 104 Ere I sleep, for every favor 292 God that madest earth and heaven 672 Great is the Lord 673 Great God! what do I see and hear 180 Hark! the soug of Jubilee 180 Haste, O sinner, &c.	178 Head of the Church triumphant High o'er the heavens, &c. 172 173 How beautiful upon the mountains 175 How heavy is the night 175 How lovely are thy dwellings 175 How lovely is Zion 175 On the mountains top appearing 175 Or thou! from whom all blessings flow 175 175 176 177 177 178 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	\$09 \$13 \$28 \$342 \$36 \$10 \$27 \$56 \$22 \$21 \$318 \$54 \$307 \$314 \$314 \$308 \$316 \$326 \$315 \$315 \$315 \$316 \$326 \$316
L. M. Albans Anson Appleton Arnheim Ashifield Atlantic Augusta Ballstown Baltimore Barre Bath Belcher (1) Belcher (2) Bernard Blendon Bloomfield Bowen Boxley Brentford	Brewer 76 Broomley 53 Butler 81 Cabot 61 Cadiz 48 Catel (6 lines) 71 Centreville 75 Clyde 26 Costellow 42 Cranston Dalton 51 Damascus (6 line 79 Danvers 79 Darien 39 Earl 64 Easton Farnington 70 Farnsworth 66 Germany 40 Gilead	58 Gordon 60 Hamburgh Hanover 27 Hebron 27 Hingham 343 Illinois 57 Keene 66 Lancaster 74 Lindon 75 Ludlow 28 Lyman		CALINDEX 73 Waldo 321 Sidney 63 Wardon Warren 65 Somers (6 lines) 41 Warren Warrington 38 Sparta 49 Warrington Wayne Walteland Sterling 69 Walteland Winslow (doubly all of the control o	49 Amboy 127 Carver 42 Arlington 119 Castine 21 Arundel 89 Chester 63 Austin 123 Colchester 44 Baltic 122 Colchester 64 Bartleu 90 Colcbrook (double) 78 Beaufort (double) 126 Cornub 65 Bedford 136 Cordova 68 Belknap 149 Corinth 69 Berea 128 Coronation 78 Berwick 125 Coventy 78 Beverly 146 Coventy 8 Blackburn 140 Crawford 95 Blake 146 Palackburn 8 Blake 146 Orawford 95 Blakely 138 Dale 95 Burford 129 Downs 95 Burford 129 Downs 127 Cantom 153 Downs 96 Downs 97 Downs 98 Downs 99 Downs 99 Downs 90 Downs 90 Downs	137 152 148 134 96 de)143 98 84 101 130 91 119 130 85 85 118 87 149 84

METRICAL INDEX.

	Drayton		Porter			166 { 159 }			Chatnam Chipman		Malone (double) Marlborough		6s & 4s	267	Woodbridge	287
	Dunace		Preston Putney						Dallas				Dort	269		
			Regis		Habersham (doub.)	176	Lane		Edgar (double)				Italian Hymn	269		291
					Hancock	156	Middlesex	192}	Edyfield				Oakham	267	Sardis	290
	Ferry						Newbern		Fenwick	224			Olivet	268		
	Findley (double)		Rhodes (double)				Norway		Genoa	220	Saratoga (double)	236	Swanton	268	Es, 6 & 4.	001
							Norwich Peru	194 196	Grant Hall		Sicily Smyrna (double)	239		- 5	Greenwood	291
	Fiske		Rindge					190 {	Hallowell	223	Wadeworth	230	Rowley	270	10s. ·	
	Fitchburgh								Hamilton	224	Wadsworth Westborough Winthrop (double)	246	ato wiej	0	Whitby	294
	Fletcher Forbes		Saybrook (major)			179		100 {	Hartwell	214	Winthrop (double)	238	6s & 10s.		Wilbraham	293
		117		106	Lawrence	154	S. P. M.	- {	Kimball (1)	231	Worthing	244	Syria	271	Wilton	292
	straston			114	Lee		Allen		do (2)	332						
i	artford		Stamford				Bethel	197 }	Lincoln	222		250	7s & 6s.	000	10s & 11s.	
	tt? wley		St. Ann's				Dalston		Lunenburgh		Calvary		Amsterdam Richmond	276	Caldwell	296 294
	folyoke				Marcellus (double)		Wrentham		Marsh Montrose	230 229	Carlow Coburn	252	Stoddard		Lyons Osborne	294
	Howard				Moorfield Mornington	181		199	Northwood	233	Copeland		Suffield		Warrenton	295
	Huron	147				174	н. м.	-	Norwich	215	Corning	250		275	TT GIT CITEOU	200
	Hutchings Judea			109			Acton	209	Nuremburg (1)		Fleming	252	Weldon	278		
	Kedar (double)				Norwalk		Ashwell	207	do (2)	228	Kendall	253			Pittsfield	299
	Langdon	147	Topsham (double)	113	Ohio		Bradford		Palestrina	231	Laurel		Zanesville	272	Portuguese Hynun	
	Laurens		Tremont	138	Olmutz		Bucksport		Palmer (6 lines)	225	Meredith	254			Prescott	300
	Litchfield						Conner		Parthia		Merton	260	7s, 6s & 8.	960	Tappan	298
	Liverpool				Paddington		Elim Galilee	206	Petersham Prentiss		Methuen Needham	258	Siloam	250	11s, 4s & 7s	
	London	141			Paris Pelham (double)		Ganlee		Rotterdam	215	Oliphant	259			Welton	301
	Marlow (major) do (minor)	120	Western				Haddam		Southampton	227	Osgood		Merdin	281		002
	Martyrs	111					Harwich (1)		Spaulding		Pond	251			11s & 10s.	
	Manchester		Wilmington			173			Turin (6 lines)		Riceborough	249	1s & 8s.		Folsom	302
	Medford		Woodford (double)	144	Silver Street		Haywood		Wade		Rockbridge	250	Amberg	282		
	Melrose	135		151	Stonington		Hopkinton		Waterbury	226	Woodman				11s, 6s & 9.	
	Moriden	134			St. Thomas		Mandell		Willis	232	Zion		7s & 5s.	282	Oakham	303
	Merrimae (double,	105	S. M.	100	Sunbury		Marah	206 208	Wilmot	222	4s, 6s & 8s.		Zurien	202	11s & 12.	
	Mexico		Bender Beverly		Tiber Warner	157	Newbury Stow	203			11ermon	263	8s & 4s		Redmond	304
	Milburn Blills		Bladenburg		Wentworth		Tiberas	201			1 Tel mon	200	Palestine	284	{	
	Neva		Boxford		Westminster		Zebulon		Brentwood(double	243	5s & 6s.		Urmund	283		
	Nichols		Boylston		Wrentham	166			Cesarea				Wayland	284	Duren	306
	Nile (double)	83	Burnet	154			75.		Cilecia	234	Groton Lucas	264			10 0 77	
	Northbridge		Calmar	177	L. P. M.		Abbott		Cee (double)	235			8s.	990	12s & 11s.	308
	Nottingham		Cedron		Edmands	187			Croekett (double)			966	Auburn Berkley	286 285		303
	Orange		Clapton		lloreb		Bates		Dane		Bethlehem	200	Nebc	289		
	Overton		Colford Dover				Bellingham Brown (double)	991	Exeter (double) Greenville (double	240	69		Northampton		Burlington	314
	Paxtou Power		Elton		Norton		Calcutta	218	Jeravld	237	Chaplin Os.	266	Northfield	285	{	
	Perry	110	3 221011	TOI	2 *************************************	100	Valentia	210	f o craoin	=01	·p.					







VALUABLE MUSICAL WORKS

FOR SALL B

THE BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY.

The Capie, or Union Collections of Capres Music. By Lowert Masov. New Edition.

The wisk contains, in addition to the most favorite old tunes in common use a great a rich, of new masse, selected to make works of celebrated European device and metre is very great. It is highly recommended by the "Ball Cademy of Music," and the "Handel and Heydra Society, and has received the space of many entirent organists and teachers of singing, and probably a runs care of use most useful and exemptive collections of church music ever publiched.

This work has received the complete collection of ps hady that ever was imbodied. Lower the ment on

HE BOYTON ACADERY'S COLLECTION of Charter Thusic; consisting of the most popular Psalm and Herri Parks, Anthors, Sentences, that is, &c., old and new; the real with many brantiful Pieces, Tunes, and Authors, sek sted from the Plats a and other violes of rany distinguished European Lompa ers, arranged and adapted to Linglish was expressly for this work. Published under the direction of the Beston Academy of Mane.

SO 168 OF THE TEVPLE, or Unique after Collection. Trenty-sixth Edition.

The attention of singers is called the new edition of these well-known and papeliar wors, containing an additional maker of Medical Tunes. The selection of Anthony and Pice is has been very considerably changed, and will be found to colorace much that is new, or such as not before appeared in this work, of the lighest character.

RIE ROSTON ACLDERY'S COLLECTION of Antherns, Charmes, &c. By Lowell Mason.
MINUAL OF ANTIRECTION in the Elements of Veril Insic, according to the Pestalezzial System.

B. Lawre Mason. Published by the Boston Academy of Misic."

Fatigate Complete Profess.

"The method of teaching here we has, the vine been applied to various on see of flexwers with great success under the analysis of the Acz cray, they feel at the true is under the teachers of the analysis of the common schools head—in miles, and to all who a sire to acquire and to consummate a through key the lementary principles of vocal music, as a work well adapted to their purposes." The extent this he analysis is carried, and the clear and natural manner and according the principles of the science, render the work perfectly intelligible to a chiral constant the principles of the science, render the work perfectly intelligible to a chiral constant the principles of the knowledge requisite for the correct performance of vocal musical constant and the correct performance of vocal musical cons

STATE POTERES or, Hymnis and Sours

orinte Music, ils Dringraterit Control